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WHOLE NO. 1780.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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COMMERCIAL PRINTING A
SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE
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In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

C. W. Dickey

v.

Hawaiian Tramways Company, No.
3770.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and
WHITING, JJ.

A statute provided that within Judd Street,
the Industrial School and Punahou
Street in Honolulu, the fare on the cars
of a street railway company shall be five
cents for each passenger.

The company prior to 1892 ran no car on a
continuous trip between Judd Street and
Punahou, but at that time a connection
was made between the cross lines so that a
continuous trip was made between the
above termini, for which the company
charged a fare of ten cents. Held, that
the legal fare was five cents and that the
company was liable for a penalty for
charging a greater sum of money for fare
on its cars under Section 9 of Chap. 34,
Session Laws 1884, providing for such
penalty.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY
WHITING, J.

On exceptions by defendant to a judg-
ment for plaintiff rendered by Circuit
Judge A. W. Carter, in an action for the
sum of one hundred dollars being
amount of penalty provided for by Sec-
tion 9, Chap. 34, Laws of 1884, for an
overcharge of fare on one of the cars
of defendants' street railway in Hono-
lulu.

Counsel for defendant did not in
this case adduce any argument or file
any brief pointing out error, and did
not contest the correctness of the de-
cision of the Circuit Judge but admitted
that he only desired to have the final
decision of this Court in this case,
which was heard and argued with an-
other case between same parties, on,
however, a different state of facts, (be-
ing No. 3771) this case being of value
for illustration and distinction.

We adopt the statement of facts and
decision of the Circuit Judge, as fol-
lows:

"The parties agreed upon the facts:
That on the 28th day of April, 1896, the
plaintiff entered a car operated by the
defendant company on Nuuanu street
near School in Honolulu, and paid five
cents fare, traveled on the car down
Nuuanu street, then along Queen street
to Fort street thence along Fort street
to Beretania street, thence along Beret-
ania street to Punahou street, thence
along Punahou street to near the
Oahu College grounds. When the
car was on Fort street near Hotel street
the driver of the car demanded a fare
of five cents saying that the fare was
ten cents from Nuuanu street beyond
Hotel street on Fort street.

The additional five cents was paid
by plaintiff. The defendant company
operates the cars on the route afore-
said and is a foreign corporation doing
business in Honolulu.

That prior to 1892 there were three
distinct routes without any connec-
tions, one from the foot of Judd's Hill
on Nuuanu street to the City front,
another on Beretania street and an-
other on King street between the In-
dustrial School and the Rifle Range
(i. e. near Punahou street). That de-
fendant company charged five cents
fare on each of these routes. That in
1892 a connection was made between
Nuuanu and Fort streets on Queen
street; and passengers were carried
from Judd's Hill to Punahou without
changing cars, making one continuous
trip.

A franchise was granted to W. R.
Austin, his associates and assigns, to
construct and maintain a street rail-
road upon certain streets in Honolulu
by Chap. 34 Session Laws of 1884.
This Act was amended and re-enacted
by Chap. 18 Laws of 1886. An exten-
sion of time within which to complete
the road was granted by Chap. 23 of
Laws of 1888. Privileges to construct
and maintain the line upon streets
other than those mentioned in the
above acts was given by Chap. 54 of
Laws of 1888.

Section 12 Chapter 34 of the Laws of
1884 provides: "The rate of fare for
each passenger upon the said railroad
shall not exceed five cents for each
passenger using said cars up to and
within Judd street, the Industrial
School and to and within Punahou
street, and ten cents for each passen-
ger using said cars beyond the last
mentioned points."

Section 9 of said Chapter 34, pro-
vides:

"If said Railroad or any agent or
employee thereof shall demand or
charge a greater sum of money for fare
on the cars of such railroad than that
fixed by this bill, such railroad or such
agent or such employee shall forfeit
to the person who is thus overcharged
the sum of one hundred dollars to be
recovered in a civil action in any court
having jurisdiction thereof."

The Circuit Judge decided that the
language of the statute is not ambigu-
ous. It provides that within Judd
street, the Industrial School and Puna-
hou street the fare shall be five cents
for each passenger. The car made one
continuous trip within the limits de-
fined by law and the fare was five cents.
Judgment was given for plaintiff.

We are of the same opinion. Ex-
ceptions overruled.

L. A. Dickey, S. M. Ballou for plain-
tiff. P. Neumann, G. A. Davis for
defendant.
Dated Honolulu, H. I., July 22, 1896.

In the Supreme Court of the
Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

S. M. Ballou

v.

Hawaiian Tramways Company.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and
WHITING, JJ.

Where a "demand" or "charge" is made
for fare in excess of that allowed by law
to be demanded or charged, it is not
necessary to prove that the excessive
fare was actually paid, in order to recover
a penalty provided by statute to be for-
feited by a street railway in case it should
"demand or charge" such excessive fare.
Held, That the evidence supported the
Judgment.

OPINION OF THE COURT BY
WHITING, J.

The plaintiff brought his action
against defendant to recover a penalty
under Sec. 9, Chap. 34, Session Laws
1884, under which Act the defendant
holds its franchise.

Sec. 9 is as follows:
"If said railroad or any agent or em-
ployee thereof shall demand or charge
a greater sum of money for fare on the
cars of such railroad than that fixed
by this bill, said railroad or such agent
or such employee shall forfeit to the
person who is thus overcharged the
sum of one hundred dollars to be re-
covered in a civil action in any court
having jurisdiction thereof."

The plaintiff was a passenger on one
of the cars of defendant on a contin-
uous trip from the terminus of tramway
on Nuuanu Avenue, in Honolulu, to
Punahou street for which defendant
was entitled to demand and charge a
fare of five cents.

The point raised by the defendant
is that "the plaintiff has failed to
prove that he was charged or paid
more than the fare of five cents for
himself and that the evidence given
at the trial did not support the judg-
ment."

It was strongly urged by counsel
that excessive fare must have been paid
by plaintiff and not merely that plain-
tiff was charged an excessive fare; and
also that even if it should be necessary
only to prove that plaintiff was "charg-
ed" an excessive fare, the evidence did
not warrant such a finding.

The words used in the statute are
"demand or charge."

In *Reese v. Penn. R. Co.*, 131 Pa. St.
425, the Court held: "Charge" is a
word of very general and varied use.
Webster gives it thirteen different
meanings, none of which, however, ex-
press the exact sense in which it is
used in this charter. The great dictio-
nary of the Philological Society, now in
course of publication, gives it twenty
separate principal definitions, besides a
nearly equal number of subordinate
variations of meaning. Of these de-
finitions one (10 b.) is: "The price re-
quired or demanded for services ren-
dered, or (less usually) for goods sup-
plied," and this expresses accurately the
sense of the word in the present case.
The essence of the meaning is that it is
something required, exacted or taken
from the traveller as compensation for
the service rendered. The purpose of
the restriction in the charter is the re-
gulation of the amount of fares, not the
mode of collection, the protection of the
traveller from excessive demands, not
interference with the time, place or
mode of payment."

The plaintiff testified: "I boarded
the car on Nuuanu Avenue and asked
the driver 'what is the fare to Puna-
hou?' He said '20 cents, you know'
(plaintiff stated in explanation that his
wife was with him). I then said to
him that there had been a lawsuit about
this or words to that effect. He re-
plied 'No, no, 10 cents.' I then said
'what are your orders, if I do not pay
that fare?' We rode in that car down
Nuuanu Avenue to Beretania street, up
Beretania to Punahou street, we got
off where we stopped at the college;
the driver came into the car again and
changed his cash box, and I asked him
'what is your name?' He said 'Antone.'
'Antone what?' 'Antone Souza.'
He said, 'what for you want to
know?' 'I want to know whether I
have to pay ten cents a piece to come
out here.' He said, 'sure, sure.' 'You
go back you will have to pay ten
cents.'"

It is not necessary that plaintiff
should have actually paid his fare—
as the statute is expressed in its use
of the words "demand or charge"—
and we are of opinion that there is
sufficient evidence to warrant the find-
ing of the magistrate that the plaintiff
was charged an excessive fare (that is
a greater sum of money for fare than
that fixed by the statute), by the servant
of defendant within the meaning of the
statute.

The judgment appealed from is af-
firmed.
S. M. Ballou in person, L. A. Dickey
with him.

P. Neumann and G. A. Davis for de-
fendant.
Dated Honolulu, H. I., July 22, 1896.

The O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder com-
mander, arrived in port early yesterday
morning, 10 days, 11 hours and 14 min-
utes from Yokohama which beats her
own record by 9 hours and 22 minutes.
Experienced good weather all the way
with head winds on the last three or
four days.

Nothing obtains pardon more speed-
ily than repentance.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL W. O. SMITH HOME.

Arrives on Belgic Friday in Ex-
cellent Health.

PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR.

Precaution Against Diseases—Cordial
Feeling of Japanese—Quarantine
Stations Visited—Japanese Social
Evil—Inspection of Crematories.

Attorney General Smith and Dr. C.
B. Wood returned on the Belgic yester-
day after an extended visit to China
and Japan, where they went to investi-
gate health matters and incidentally



ATTORNEY GENERAL W. O. SMITH.

other business connected with the
Government.

Mr. Smith was seen at his office yester-
day and asked regarding the con-
dition of affairs in Japan as they relate
to health, and the possible danger of
disease being brought here by Chinese
and Japanese immigrants. His travels
have been reported from time to time
in these columns, the last letter hav-
ing been mailed at Nagasaki to Mr.
Thurston and received here by the
China.

"From there," said the Attorney Gen-
eral, "we went to Yokohama, and a
beautiful trip it was, leaving Nagasaki
in the evening by the S. S. China, pass-
ing through the Simonski Straits,
the narrow entrance to the Inland Sea.
We passed through the latter in day-
light, and at an average speed of sev-
enteen knots, and the scenery was
beautiful. Islands more plentiful than
in the St. Lawrence, but of a different
character. Some of them contain tall
peaks and others are comparatively
level. The sea is more like a lake, and
extends about three hundred miles.
We reached Kobe at 8 o'clock, and from
there went to Kioto by rail, thence to
Yokohama."

"We inspected the quarantine sys-
tems at Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama
and found them perfectly equipped
with appliances and most excellent
provisions for the care of passengers.
From Yokohama we went to Tokio,
but eighteen miles distant by rail, and
while there we investigated the sys-
tem corresponding with our Act to
Mitigate."

"Here we found in a population of a
million and a half of people, 6,000 reg-
istered prostitutes, conducted under a
perfect system of espionage, and with
every facility for the preservation of
health. There is a large corps of phy-
sicians and nurses under Government
patronage, and convenient houses
where women report at stated periods."

"Do you believe such a system could
be enforced here?" was asked.
"Well," replied the Minister, "the
conditions are different—there are so
few of that class of people here—"

"But it may grow; it is comparatively
easy to handle the seventy on the re-
gistration books; what will you do when
it increases to seven hundred, and the
general population does not increase in
the same ratio?"
"The conditions will be different
then from the present time, and the
evil can be attended to by the Govern-
ment. What we must be careful about
is not to make the law so stringent
that it will force these women to take
their names from the register. You
understand that this Act to Mitigate
does not make prostitutes, but it keeps
them within the reach of the law, and
might take their names from the reg-
ister, but we would have the same num-
ber of prostitutes. In Japan the matter
is handled as best suits the conditions
of the country; the same may be said
of Hawaii."

"Did you have an opportunity to in-
vestigate the system of the dead in
Japan, Mr. Smith? Cemeteries are not
popular institutions there, I under-
stand."

"Yes! Under the escort of the chief
surgeon of the Police Department, a
Japanese who was educated in Ger-
many, we visited the chief crematories,
where more than 6,000 bodies were
burned last year. There are thirty fur-
naces arranged in double rows. We saw
a corpse brought in and entirely con-
sumed in a few minutes."

"Do you think such a method would
ever become popular here, or would
even be tolerated?"

"I would not like to say as to that,
but I believe it should be adopted at
quarantine station with the bodies of
persons who die of infectious diseases."

"How did you find the people of
Japan—I mean were you well treated
by them?"

"Dr. Wood and myself have only the
pleasantest recollections of our visit
there. We had excellent opportunities
for learning of the feeling of the Jap-
anese toward Hawaii through Minister
Irwin and Dr. Eldredge. From the
treatment we received and what we
learned through Dr. Eldredge and his
family, as well as through Minister
Irwin, I have every reason to think the

LIEUTENANT COYNE TELLS HIS STORY.

Captain Good Spoke of Missing
Sight Before the Trial.

CAPTAIN ZIEGLER ON THE STAND.

When the Sight Was Missed—But
Few New Postures in the Trial.
Sight Exhibited Could Not Have
Passed Inspection by the Officer.

For ten minutes before the court con-
vened last night the members read
military law and contemplated the
long session to be held tonight. Then
another ten minutes was spent in wait-
ing for Major Potter and Stenographer
Marx, who were engaged at the Bungal-
o. In the interval the audience in
ones and twos gathered expectantly.

To the man on the outside the mem-
bers of the court wear a wish-it-was-
over expression which was evident in
other ways.

Lieut. Coyne was the first witness
called, and acted as though he would
tell the truth if it necessitated the sacri-
fice of the friendship of every man in
the company. He related the circum-
stances of the missing sight with con-
siderable clearness, except as to date.
"It was seven or eight months ago," he
said, "in the Colonel's office, on the
deck and at times on the shelf. Later-
ly it has been on the shelf. Sights
all on guns in the yard except at the
Waikiki end of the yard. When the
officer of the day takes charge he
makes a general inspection of quarters,
guns, etc. I am officer of the day once
in four days, and as officer of the day
I inspected the guns; may have missed
the inspection of the guns some time.
Never saw a sight on that gun from
the time it was first reported missing.
Privates are not supposed to be in the
shed where the guns are except when
they are cleaning them. Since we have
been in camp the canteen is at one end
of the shed, so that privates are around
there at all times. (In answer to a
question by the Judge Advocate, Lieut.
Coyne told, with the permission of
President Fisher, of the guns that are
kept loaded and ready for instant use.)
Remember a sight being reported as
found. Went to Bungalow to report as
officer of the day. A sergeant reported
to me the finding of the sight and its
disposition. My recollection is that
there was an interval of time between
the Weatherly incident and the finding
of the sight in the yard. Sergeant Car-
lyle reported to me after I had seen
the sight in the Colonel's office."

Cross-Examined: It is between four
and five months since Carlyle reported
saw it that it did not go on all right
if he had turned it in to Captain
Good. The duty of the officer of the
day is to see that the regular routine
of business goes on. Do not know
whether it was my duty as officer of
the day to get the sight and return it
to the Colonel. I did not speak to Cap-
tain Good about the sight, but he did
to me about three weeks ago. Can't
say exactly, but it was after the sight
had been reported to the Colonel.
Since he has been under arrest I told
him that a court of inquiry was or-
dered, and he said, "Yes! What for?"
I told him about the missing sight.
He said, "Oh, then there is a missing
sight." He mentioned it to me. This
was before. Do not know which sight
he referred to; as we were walking
along by the Bungalow near the walk he
said to me: "I know all about that
sight, and they know up above about it,
and they will know more about it."

I said, "Yes! That was all that was
said about it. The shed was built ex-
pressly for the guns and the guns
placed there. The guns have been kept
in that condition ever since. Cannot
say how often during the month of May
that I inspected the guns. It was not
a general thing for me to examine them
every time; that is the duty of the or-
dinance sergeant. Don't remember
seeing a sight on the gun during the
month of May. I was off on furlough
for ten days. Got married, and was off
from the 11th to the 20th of the month.

Re-Direct. Conversation with Cap-
tain Good regarding the court of in-
quiry was before I knew that a court
had been called. Captain Good brought
up the subject. I had nothing to do
with it. He did not refer to the sight
that was reported as found. Don't
know when the court of inquiry was
called.
Captain Ziegler sworn. First saw the
sight on the Colonel's desk in Novem-
ber or December of last year. There
were two sights on the desk and Col.
McLean was examining them. The
sight to the Australian field piece has
been on the shelf ever since. I am in
the Colonel's office three or four times
every day. There has been a sight
missing from the Waikiki end of the
shed for a long time. Sergeant Gom-
pher first reported it and said Sergeant
Weatherly knew all about it. Was on
duty during the month of May. Re-
member the guns were cleaned during
the month of May and that there was
no sight on it. The guns were cleaned
on May 18, two days before inspection.
Went off duty on the morning of the
19th. Had guns wiped before I went
off duty. Never saw a sight on the gun
since the day it was first reported
missing. (Sight exhibited.) This sight
is not cleaned and would not be pas-

"Did you hear anything of the trou-
bles of Ogura & Co. while you were
away?"
"Ogura & Co., so far as immigration
is concerned, are out of business and
will not get back into it again. It was
discovered by the Japanese Govern-
ment that a per capita charge greater
than is allowed by the Government
was charged some of the immigrants,
and Ogura was jailed in consequence."

The R. M. S. Warrimoo, W. M. C.
Hepworth, R. N. R. commander, left
Sydney, N. S. W., on 15th inst. at 5:35
p. m. A pleasant passage was made to
Suva, Suva being reached on 19th inst.
at 7 a. m. After the discharge of mails,
passengers and cargo the voyage north-
wards was resumed at noon of same
day. The equator crossed on 19th inst.
at noon and arrived at Honolulu on
24th inst. at about 8 a. m. Fine weather
was met with since departure from Aus-
tralia, westerly winds prevailing to
Suva, thence to this port the usual
trade winds.

There is no disease so common as the
want of common sense.

ed by the inspector. A sight in this condition could not have been found on a gun in the yard. First heard that a sight had been found on the ground after the sight had been sent to the Minister. Was present at the court of inquiry and heard Captain Good's evidence there. Remember his being asked if a sight had been handed to him by Sergeant Carlyle. Answered that he thought it had, but his recollection was too dim to remember anything about it.

Cross-examined: The guns are cleaned outside of the shed, not under the tree, but outside the shed. That is the regular practice if they want them cleaned. The breech blocks are taken off and the sights are removed and the hinges oiled—that's about all. Sometimes the nuts may be taken off. The guns were cleaned on the third Wednesday in April, prior to the third Wednesday in May. The two companies have to do the work whether they are on guard or off guard. Believe Company F cleaned them three times in succession. Guns were cleaned at half past five. Does not make any difference if Captain Good was officer of the day up to 9 a. m. on the 18th. I cleaned the guns.

A half dozen other witnesses were called and related all they knew concerning the sight.

At 10 p. m. the court adjourned to meet at 7:30 this evening, when Minister Cooper and Captain Smith will be called. The prosecution will finish their testimony tonight.

The court martial was a little too late in getting started Saturday night, but when the work was once started it went booming along. A. St. M. Mackintosh was the first witness on the stand.

A. St. M. Mackintosh—Am clerk in the foreign office. Have been employed there eighteen months. Here the Judge Advocate handed in letter marked exhibit "A" to Mr. Mackintosh. Yes I have seen that writing. It came in a package brought by a messenger to the Foreign office about two months ago. It contained a sight similar to the one you just showed to me. The package was addressed to President Dole. Yes, that was the tag on the package. (Here the Judge Advocate filed the tag.) Minister Cooper asked me to telephone to Colonel McLean. He showed me the sight first and Colonel McLean came up. Think that the package was put on the President's desk first. The next time I saw it, the package was in Minister Cooper's office on his desk. Colonel McLean came up shortly after I telephoned.

Cross-examined—Package was done up very carefully. One end the sight was sticking out. It was tied with a string. Did not see the messenger bring it in. Don't remember if the package was stamped. Have no means of fixing the exact date of arrival of the sight. Minister Cooper asked me if I had seen the address on the tag. I said I did and then went to look for it, finding it in the waste-paper basket. Lieutenant Coyne—Remember something, not distinctly, of remarks by Captain Good in the mess-room regarding reduction of pay. Remember were made generally. Don't know exact time remarks were made by Captain Good. I heard them made by him as well as the other officers. Must have heard them between the 1st and 10th of May for I was off duty after that. Captain Good said that he could do ten per cent. less work. Yes, that he could do less work. This was in general conversation.

Cross-examined—Remarks were general, I passed remarks myself. I said that if I could get better pay outside I would do it.

Re-direct—None of the other officers said that if they got less pay they would do less work.

Captain Ziegler—Captain Good said he would do less work. Some one said he didn't see how he could do it. He said he would find a way.

Cross-examined—Capt. Good seemed to be the only one who spoke about doing less work.

Re-direct—Captain Good was very earnest when he spoke.

Lieutenant Ludwig—Captain Good said he would do ten per cent. less work. Was at table where all the officers were. Think Captain Good spoke seriously. Don't know whether conversation became general afterward.

Cross-examined—Capt. Ziegler made a joke about wages being cut down; this to Phillip, the waiter. (The joke was explained and attorney Robertson wanted to know if that was a joke.) Captain Good joined in here and said he could do better by doing less work. Think he was serious. The officers generally spoke about the reduction, but I cannot remember exactly what they said. Don't know what the other officers thought. For myself I thought that I had to put up with it. Did not express any opinion.

Sergeant Weatherly—When Captain Good spoke to Colonel McLean he said he examined the guns. He found the sights all there.

Cross-examined—It was the third Tuesday in May that this conversation took place. Inspection by the Minister was next day.

Captain McCarthy—Was called to take part in a Court of Inquiry for the purpose of examination into the matter of receipt of the sight sent to President Dole. Marked the sight and letter Exhibit "A." That is my handwriting on the articles. Captain Good's testimony was taken there. Showed this to Captain Good. Said they were all right.

Here the Judge Advocate asked Captain McCarthy to read the evidence of Captain Good before the Court of Inquiry.

Attorney Robertson said that he would agree to this provided he would be allowed to cross-examine on all the evidence given in the Court of Inquiry.

Captain McCarthy stated the substance of Captain Good's testimony as follows: On third Tuesday in May, Captain Good reported to Colonel McLean that a sight was missing. Said no other sight was missing. Asked if sergeant Weatherly had handed him a sight. He first answered "no" and then asked to have that answer corrected. He had received the sight from one of the sergeants, but his memory was very dim in regard to the matter. He was given every opportunity for

thought in order to answer the questions.

Cross-examined—(Captain McCarthy read the order for the Court of Inquiry in answer to a question put by attorney Robertson regarding the reason for calling said court.) Minister Cooper stated one day that he had some time in April, received a sight through the mail. He said he had started an investigation but the matter had got so far that he could no longer proceed with the matter. Hence the calling of the court.

Re-direct—Minister Cooper said he thought it was about the 15th. It was either the day before or after the regular monthly inspection. He was not under oath.

A long argument by counsel relative to the plan of cross-examination by Mr. Robertson was ruled by the court to be inadmissible and the prosecution rested.

Private Scott was called for the defense and sworn: Am a member of Company E and have been since March 1895. Was in the office when Captain Good called the members into the office and stated that he would like to know the opinion of the men regarding the shoot. Stated that the government did not seem to appreciate our services. Asked our views and the men were nearly all opposed to it. Do not remember his saying that as the salaries had been reduced 10 per cent. and he would do 10 per cent. less work. Same work has been performed since the reduction as before. Spoke of the expense he had borne in the practice shoots. When I went into the room the men were sitting there and afterwards Captain Good announced the object of the meeting. I was first to leave, the rest followed me. Never heard Captain Good say "—this drill of the sailors; if they want to put a man over us why don't they put a soldier." Was in parade on July 4. Heard Captain Good say "—it guide right." Practice shooting was discontinued after May 1. Until June 20 when it was revived for about two weeks.

Cross-examined—Captain Good said "the government does not seem to appreciate our services. Did not hear him allude to the cut in the pay, though he may have. We understood that he referred to the reduction. Had discussed among the men the advisability of going in; heard several of the best shots say they did not care to go in. My impression is that Neely was one of the men who opposed shooting in the first contest. Did not hear Captain Good advance the suggestion that it would have to be shot for three times and it was not necessary to shoot the first time. It was quite common to hear Captain Good refer to the riot drill as the "—sailor drill." Have heard him use the expression "According to the latest interpretation." It is my opinion that it was a sort of criticism of the Colonel's action.

(At this point Major Cooper left the hall to answer an earnest call at the hospital.)

Objections raised by attorney Robertson regarding method of cross-examination. Objections overruled.

Have not heard remarks repeatedly but on the occasions which I have stated. I understood these remarks implied that he did not agree with the Colonel in teaching the men. It was generally believed that there was an ill feeling between the two officers, and when anything of this sort was said the men generally attributed it to this ill feeling. Have heard criticism in the company regarding remarks made by the Captain. Don't think the men worried much about it; they considered it a joke. Don't know that the criticisms were common. Believe I have heard him say "The sailor drill of the Colonel's." Men treated the drill seriously and attempted to carry it out.

Re-direct—My impression is that the riot drill originated with the major-war sailors. Have seen it executed by sailors on the Philadelphia.

Sergeant Taylor—Was present when the meeting was called in the office. He wanted to learn what our feeling was regarding the shoot. Said we had done a good deal of shooting in our own time, and as a reward for that our salaries had been reduced. No decision was reached as several of the best shots were not present. Do not remember Corporal Neely going around; he may have, but I do not remember it. Don't remember any per cent. business. Said did not think we ought to do any more work than we were commanded to; believe he referred to shooting. Was not always on duty; have not been absent much during the past two months. Have never heard the Colonel personally alluded to in reference to the riot drill. Captain Good has said he would not do any more in the riot drill than would carry us through.

Cross-examined—Don't remember to have heard that remark about the riot drill this year. Have heard it alluded to as the bluejacket drill, the sailor drill with an occasionally d—n thrown in. When a man would do a thing wrong or not to suit him Captain Good would say that he did not want him to do it that way, as that was the Colonel's way. Have not heard any one speak disrespectfully of the Colonel. In my opinion what Captain Good was not disrespectful. Captain Good did most of the drilling when the Captain drilled the company.

Private Winan sworn: And corroborated the testimony of previous witness as to meeting in the company office. Do not remember any remark about doing 10 per cent. less work on account of reduction of pay. Never heard Captain Good say "—this sailor drill of the Colonel's." Cross-examined—Do not remember any allusion to reduction of pay. Heard Captain Good speak of the government not appreciating our services. Don't know why it was suggested that we should do only our routine work. This impression might have been that it was owing to reduction of pay. Don't know that the impression came from Captain Good. Heard a week before the first of May that salaries would be reduced because the government did not appreciate our services. The men left the office with the feeling that their services were not appreciated. Never heard Captain Good allude to the riot drill as the "—sailor drill."

Private Barry sworn and testified

as to remarks made at the meeting by Captain Good regarding reduction of pay and the fact that the government did not appreciate our services and extra volunteer work need not be done. Believe he referred to extra shooting. Extra shooting was suspended from May until the medal shoot in June. Never heard Captain Good say "—this sailor drill; if they want to put a man at the head of us why don't they put a soldier instead of a sailor."

Cross-examined—Never heard him say anything about how fast sailor drill—or a sailor drill. Heard him say something about the Colonel regarding a shoulder arms. From my own experience I never heard Captain Good speak disrespectfully of the Colonel. Paraded July 4, did not hear Captain Good use profane language that day, was told afterward that he had said something of the kind. Went to the meeting with the impression that our services were not appreciated. Such rumors will spread wherever there are tale bearers. I believe the government did not appreciate our services, but that feeling has worn out now, I have grown used to it.

Re-direct—Was in the U. S. Army three years and three months. (To the question of comparison between the manners of Captain Good and officers in U. S. Army was objected to by Attorney Robertson when President Fisher inquired the rank of the witness and learned it was a private. Mr. Robertson withdrew the question.) Private Smith was out on leave, and as he had not returned the court adjourned until this evening at 7:30.

OUR LOVELY TRAMCARS.

The Supreme Court has upheld the action of the lower courts in the suit brought against the Tramways Company. The final lesson in the interpretation of the law has been read to our great street railway monstrosity. The court says that five cents is the largest fare that can be charged for a continuous ride within Judd street, the Industrial school and Punahou street. Consequently when different lines connect within these limits named the only thing remaining for the Tramways Company to do is to allow transfers on the Nuuanu and Bereania street lines, also to King street.

Now the question is, what is the Tramways Company going to do about it? Of course nothing will suit that company better than to pay the two fines of \$100 each and allow the matter to quietly blow over, meanwhile continuing to run the cars and charge fares contrary to the law as has been done for several years passed.

The next question is: What are the people going to do about it? Are the citizens of this town going to allow the street railway to continue to overcharge passengers when the law is within reach of every man, woman and child that is forced to put an extra nickel in the cash box? We certainly hope that our good people have not become so thoroughly indifferent to the conditions about them to let this outrage on the community go on. It is bad enough to have our streets hampered with such old-fashioned relics of former day Rocky Mountain mule cars, but that part of it we suppose the people will have to stand so long as the company has its grip on the streets of the town. The decision of the Supreme Court, however, has put the people in a position to bring the company before the bar of justice and require the payment of \$100 for each and every fare in which there has been an overcharge.

It is a little early in the game to tell just what the Tram Company will do. Possibly it will continue its cars from Judd street to Punahou, possibly it will inaugurate a system of transfers from Nuuanu and Fort streets to King street; possibly it will come to the conclusion that discretion and common decency in the treatment of the public is the better part of business. These possibilities of the future have never been realized in the past. If the powers that preside over the destinies of our apology for a street railway have any desire to continue paying \$100 fines they will continue to refuse transfers and continue to be as unaccommodating as possible.

LAW AND TRAMCAR.

The Supreme Court has driven the final nail in the coffin of the pigheaded unaccommodating policy of the Tramways Company. As the result of the suit brought by C. W. Dickey in consequence of being charged an extra five cents because he changed cars, the Court makes the following ruling: "A street railway company, which is prohibited by law from charging more than five cents for each passenger using its cars within certain limits, cannot, by causing a change of cars within those limits, acquire the right to charge an additional fare." This means that passengers can ride from Judd street to Punahou street for five cents, no matter how many times the Tramways Company sees fit to require changing cars. It also means that passengers boarding the Nuuanu street line can transfer to the King street line and ride as far as the Industrial School or the Walkiki turn without paying an extra fare as has been the case heretofore. If the Tramways Company has as much common sense as we hope to give it credit, it will inaugurate a system of transfers at every junction in the street railway system.

In event of failure to do this or in event of attempts to overcharge passengers as has been the custom in the past, the company will find that the people of this city are ready and prepared to collect \$100 for each five cents overcharged. If it is impossible to obtain a modern street railway system the people can at least require the apology for a modern system to be run according to law.

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TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

— 1896 —

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makena the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.
Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.
Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hanalei, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom. Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.
Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent
Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNITION OF THE CURE OF THE COUGH, and the fact that it is the most valuable remedy, is shown by the fact that 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proclaims its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. A SIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AND NAME ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thompson Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

COPPERPLATE
PRINTING
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

H. A. Widemann

B. B. Thomas.

Before JUDD, C. J., FREAR and WHITING, JJ.

- (1) Failure to pay the stamp duty on articles of association of a joint stock company does not affect the validity of the incorporation of the company.
- (2) When a corporation acts *de facto* and exercises corporate powers, the question whether it exercises such powers lawfully cannot be litigated between private parties.
- (3) Description of mortgaged property by reference to the conveyances can be made certain by production of such conveyances.
- (4) A written guaranty was made by defendant guaranteeing payment of the mortgage in question. Held, the guaranty was admissible in evidence against defendant's objection.
- (5) A resolution of the corporation authorizing the negotiation of a loan to meet present exigencies and the pledging of the property of the company is admissible in evidence though the amount to be borrowed was not stated.
- (6) An attempted distraint by a landlord of goods of one party for rent due from three distinct parties, not apportioning the rent, is invalid.
- (7) The statute of distraint (Compiled Laws, p. 278) does not authorize the seizure of goods of a stranger on the premises.
- (8) A distraint is not valid as against a lienor by mortgage by merely announcing to the tenant in possession on the goods were seized for rent, and by taking a duplicate key of the premises, leaving the goods in uninterrupted possession and use of the tenant; and not putting a keeper in charge of the goods.
- (9) A sale of goods, alleged to be distrainted, after the expiration of fourteen days' public notice of sale, is not a compliance of the statute which requires fifteen days' notice of such sale.

OPINION OF THE COURT, BY
JUDD, C. J.

This is a bill of exceptions bringing up exceptions taken by defendant to certain rulings made by Circuit Judge Perry in the trial of the case heard by him, jury waived, at the last May term, and also exceptions to the findings of fact and rulings of law made. The case is reported by the plaintiff, mortgagee, of the printing press, type and other machinery, being the plant of the "Holomua Publishing Company, Limited," to recover the value of the articles so mortgaged, unlawfully converted by defendant. The Court found the following facts: The mortgage was made and delivered by the proper officers of the company upon authorization of its stockholders to secure the loan of \$500 on the 29th May, 1894. The loan in question was further secured by a guaranty in writing of same date as the mortgage and note. Defendant was one of the guarantors. About the 1st November, 1894, Mr. J. A. Magoon on behalf of the landlord of the "Holomua Publishing Company, Limited," went to the office of the company and informed the parties in possession, being the officers of said company, that he distrained the goods in question for rent; thereupon one of the keys of the said premises was delivered to Mr. Magoon—the manager of the company keeping the other, and the company continued to use the goods, as theretofore. This was done in pursuance of a paper dated 1st November, 1894, and signed "Holomua Publishing Co. Ltd. By A. P. Peterson, Vice-President," as follows:

"Whereas the Holomua Publishing Company is indebted to S. C. Allen in the sum of eight hundred dollars for rent of premises on King street, in block known as Thomas block, wherein its publishing business is carried on to October 31st, 1894; and,

Whereas said Holomua Publishing Company is unable to pay the said rent; and,

Whereas, said S. C. Allen has taken proceedings to distrain the goods, chattels, effects and plant situate and kept in said building, which includes the goods, chattels, effects and plant of the Elele Publishing Company; and,

Whereas, the said Holomua Publishing Company desire to avoid the expense of removal of said property and desire expressly to waive the requirements of the statute in that respect, and desire to permit the sale under distraint proceedings to take place in the said premises as though said goods had been removed.

Now, therefore, these presents witness, that the said premises are hereby surrendered to said S. C. Allen by said Holomua Publishing Company, and all right and claim thereto is hereby by the said S. C. Allen hereby declared to be in possession thereof. Said S. C. Allen is hereby specially authorized and empowered to sell the goods, chattels, effects and plant now situate and kept in said premises as aforesaid, and the same is hereby acknowledged to have been legally distrainted for rent after publishing notice of sale thereof for fourteen days from the 5th day of November, 1894, in some daily newspaper published in Honolulu, unless the sum of eight hundred dollars with rent for the month of November of fifty dollars in addition, and also an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars and all costs of advertising are previously paid.

And it is hereby understood and agreed that the Holomua Publishing Company may continue to conduct its business in said premises until the day of sale on condition that the said S. C. Allen shall not be responsible in any respect on account thereof, nor for any of the goods, chattels and effects and plant. And on the further condition that the officers of the said Holomua Publishing Company shall at all times take proper care of the said chattels and property and not allow the same to be damaged, destroyed or removed from the said premises, nor allow the same to be attached on mesne process or otherwise.

Dated Nov. 1st, 1894.

HOLOMUA PUBLISHING CO., Ltd.

By A. P. Peterson.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Edmund Norrie, Vice-President."

The company remained in possession of the property until a public sale took place on the 29th March, 1895, under the alleged distraint. The rent due the defendant at the time of the alleged distraint was in all \$1,050, part being due (1) from the proprietors of the "Elele" newspaper, part (2) by the "Holomua Publishing Co." (unincorporated), and a part (3) by the Holomua Publishing Co. Ltd. (a corporation), and the amount of rent due from each concern was never apportioned. The amount of rent then due from the Holomua Publishing Co. Ltd., then in possession, was only \$250. On the 5th December, 1894, notices of sale were published, signed "S. C. Allen, by his attorney, J. Alfred Magoon," advertising the sale for 22d December. The sale was continued to the 28th December, and then to 21st January, 1895; but on the 5th January Mr. Magoon was instructed by defendant Thomas (who was S. C. Allen's principal and assignor of the lease of the premises) "to stay proceedings until further orders." On the 15th March, 1895, public notices of sale of the goods were published daily to and including March 29, when the sale took place, and probably owing to protests by plaintiff and others, the goods were by defendant bid in for only \$250, and thereafter disposed of at private sale for \$1,300.

The defendant during the trial in Circuit Court objected to the introduction of plaintiff's mortgage as evidence, alleging (1) that mortgage had no corporate existence, (2) that no authorization was shown for the execution of the mortgage, and (3) that there is no property described in the mortgage and that it is therefore invalid.

(1) The Circuit Court found that the statute on incorporation of joint stock companies, Laws of 1890, Chap. 43, had been complied with—except that the fee of \$25 required by Chapter 103, Laws of 1892, on articles of association, had not been paid. The Circuit Judge properly held that this circumstance did not affect the validity of the incorporation of the company. In *Hugdale Mfg. Co. v. Vanner*, 12 R. L. 491, this exact question was decided. The question of the validity of the legal existence of the corporation was not open to defendant. Thomson on Corporations, Sec. 502, finds the law to be that "where a corporation exists *de facto*, and in fact exercises corporate powers, the question whether it exercises such powers lawfully cannot be litigated between private parties (as in this case) or between a private party and the corporation; the question can only be litigated between the corporation and the state." Numerous cases are cited in support.

(2) The Circuit Court had before it from the hands of the secretary the minutes of the company where the mortgage was expressly authorized, and we cannot understand why this objection was taken.

(3) The ground of objection—as to insufficiency of the description of the property. The mortgage in question refers to the property conveyed to plaintiff as being that conveyed to the company by two deeds, one from C. T. Gulick, trustee, and one from F. J. Testa, trustee, both dated May 25, 1894. These deeds were produced before the Court by a clerk of the Interior Department, where they had been deposited on procuring the corporation, and it is stated on the Court stenographer's notes by direction, that the deeds describe substantially the same property afterwards distrainted and sold. To this Mr. Magoon is noted as replying, "Yes, this is admitted." See page 35 of testimony. This objection was properly overruled.

The defendant also objected to the admission of the written guaranty of defendant and others as "irrelevant and immaterial." Reference to it clearly shows that defendant therein expressly recognized the validity of the mortgage, guaranteed its payment, and yet he then sought to attack it. The facts showed that the object of the mortgage was to secure money to pay off pressing obligations, and that \$100 of the money was paid to defendant's attorney for rent. The Circuit Court was right in admitting the paper as evidence.

The last exception taken during the trial was that made to the introduction of the records of the corporation, which show at its first and only recorded meeting, held May 26, 1894, as follows: "On motion of A. P. Peterson the president and treasurer be authorized to negotiate a loan and pledge the property of the corporation for such purpose of meeting present exigencies. The motion carried." The fact that no specific amount of money was authorized to be borrowed does not make the evidence inadmissible, and it was properly admitted. The legal presumption would be from the resolution and the mortgage negotiated in pursuance that either enough was borrowed to "meet present exigencies," or that as much was borrowed as plaintiff was willing to lend on such security. Certainly it did not lie in defendant's mouth to deny the authorization to borrow the money when he had reaped the benefit of it.

We now consider the other exceptions to the findings of fact and rulings of law.

We hold that the Circuit Judge was right in deciding the alleged distraint was invalid on the ground that it was asserted to be for rent due from three distinct parties, as hereinabove set forth. The Holomua Publishing Company Ltd. was only liable at the date of the attempted distraint for rent from the date of its incorporation, May 26, 1894, to date of attempted distraint, which was about \$250. A lien by distraint would only be good on the chattels owned by the company, and only for the amount of \$250 it owed, and not for the rent owed, as stated, by previous possessors of the property. Our statute only authorizes seizure of "goods and chattels of such defaulting tenant found on such premises," and not as by the common law of goods of a stranger found on the premises as well. Compiled Laws, p. 278. This would be sufficient to invalidate the distraint, for it was not pretended that the distraint was only for rent due from the company in question. See *Silva v. Homen*, 9 Haw., 14. As to non-removal of the goods "to a safe place of custody" by defendant, as required

by statute, we are not at present able to say that there may not be cases where from the nature of the goods or other circumstances, goods may not be kept on the premises where distrainted; but in the case before us there was no keeper placed in charge of the goods, nor anything done to indicate to plaintiff or any one else that they were distrainted. The goods were continued uninterrupted in use by the company, and the fact that the defendant's attorney had a duplicate key of the premises has no significance. The distraint was void for non-compliance with the statute as to removal. The goods were not in a safe place of custody and did not affect the plaintiff's lien by mortgage.

The sale on the 29th March, 1895, was illegal. The statutory requirement of fifteen days' public notice of sale was not complied with by publication from March 15th to March 29th, both days inclusive. Here was not a sale "after the expiration of fifteen days' public notice," as required, but only after fourteen days' notice. See *Silva v. Lopez*, 5 Haw., 262. The staying on the 5th January, 1895, of all further proceedings until further orders necessitated a fresh publication of notice of sale, if, indeed, it was not altogether an abandonment of the alleged distraint and required a new distraint. The plaintiff's mortgage was due because the covenant as to insurance had not been complied with. The sale of the mortgaged goods by defendant (especially after claim by plaintiff made on the 28th December, 1894, to the defendant, his agent and the company and demand for possession, and, in view of the fact that defendant's attempted distraint was invalid) renders him liable for the market value of the goods at the time, which the Circuit Court properly found to be the amount they realized when defendant finally sold them.

The exceptions are overruled. Kinney & Ballou for plaintiff; Magoon & Edings for defendant. Honolulu, July 22, 1896.

SHAKESPEARE THE THEME

Makawao Literary Society Entertain and Are Entertained.

Japanese Indicted for Setting Fire. Stolen Money Returned. Society Notes.

MAUI, July 25.—During the 23d inst. a Shakespeare evening was given under the auspices of the Makawao Literary Society, at the residence of H. P. Baldwin, Haiku.

The program of the entertainment was as follows:
Song—O, Willow, Willow (from Othello).....Miss Kate Watson
Essay—The Life and Times of Shakespeare.....Miss Martha Beckwith
Song—Who Is Sylvia?.....Miss Millie Beckwith
Reading—From Henry V.....Mr. Hardy
Duet—Know a Bank.....Messrs. Lindsay and Nicholl
Tableaux—A Vision of Shakespeare's Heroes.....Lindsay and Nicholl
Song—When the Bee Sucks.....Miss Haman
Pyramus and Thisbe (a play in four acts).....Messrs. Dickey, Nicholl, Hair, Fleming, Baldwin and Lindsay.

Song—How Should I Your True Love Know? (Ophelia's song, from Hamlet).....Miss Smith
Quartette.....Misses Fleming and Watson, Messrs. Nicholl and Lindsay.

The play of "Pyramus and Thisbe" was very amusing, the part of "The Wall," enacted by H. A. Baldwin, being especially unique, and C. H. Dickey's costume as "Thisbe" being also worthy of humorous mention. There was a large number of strangers present.

The dancing party given by Mrs. B. D. Baldwin at Kaluanui on the evening of the 18th inst. was a most pleasant affair. There were about twenty-five present, and the dancing to the music of a stringed band continued until midnight.

During Monday evening, the 20th, a riding party of young folks under the chaperonage of Mrs. W. O. Aiken made a circuit of Pala, Haiku and Makawao, stopping for lunch at Kaluanui.

During Tuesday, the 21st, a Japanese charged with the malicious burning of Pala cane was committed by Judge Peter Noa of Makawao.

The thieves who purloined Young Hon Chan's cash at Waiakoa, Kulu, have been arrested. The cook "peached" on his friend, Tam Look, and Tam Look in turn upon two other Celestials. Tam Look also revealed the whereabouts of about \$200 of the stolen \$500, the hiding place being among the prickly pears. Tam Look's wife also gave up about \$20 in small change.

During last evening, the 24th, a hop was given at the Walluku skating rink. A large number of invitations were issued.

Mr. and Mrs. Hans Isenberg of Kauai visited Haleakala during the week. They are at Mrs. Bailey's, as are also Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Damon of Honolulu.

Messrs. W. F. Pogue, L. A. Thurston and others will make up a hunting party into the crater some time next week. Miss Lucy Hayselden of Lanai is the guest of Miss May Baldwin of Haiku.

Miss Puller of Hawaii is being entertained by her sister, Mrs. J. W. Colville, of Pala.

Misses Haman and Barnum are visitors at Maunaloa Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crozier and Miss Crozier are at the home of Thomas Campbell, Pala.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures

colds, croup and whooping cough. It

is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale

at all druggists and dealers. Benson,

Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

FLOAT REFUNDING LOAN.

Hon. P. C. Jones Has Authority to Go Ahead.

Will Attempt to Obtain American Funds—Will Soon Go to New York.

The responsibility of floating the refunding loan now rests with the Hon. P. C. Jones, the agreement between the Government and Mr. Jones having been signed, sealed and delivered Friday prior to the departure of the Belgic.

The bonds which Mr. Jones has to look after amount to \$3,330,000. By the Refunding Act passed by the Legislature, a discount of five per cent and a commission of two per cent is allowed, and according to the agreement made with the Executive, Mr. Jones is given until November 1, 1896, to consummate the deal.

In speaking of the matter last evening Mr. Jones said there was very little to be said outside the statement that he had made the necessary agreement with the Executive to float the loan. He learned shortly after his arrival that he would be given the first option, and since that time he has been devoting his attention to preparing the details of the agreement with the Executive Council. When asked whether American or English capital would be sought, Mr. Jones said:

"I shall make the supreme effort of my life to float those bonds in the United States, and I think I can do it, although I do not care to make any rash statements at this time."

Mr. Jones will leave for the United States by the next Australia at the latest, unless private business matters require his attention here for a longer time. He will probably proceed at once to New York and place the excellent financial goods which he now has at his disposal before the capitalists there as soon as possible.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 124.

Art Goods.

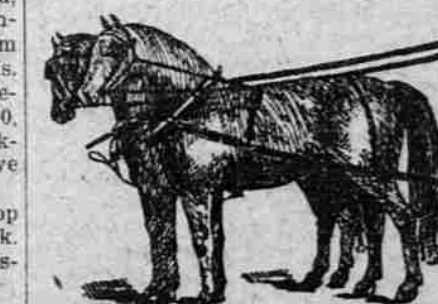
The demand for colors, both water and oil is the surest indication of a refined taste among the ladies of the Islands. We are in a position to supply the demand.

A full supply of colors, brushes, oils, varnish and canvas always on hand.

Picture framing, satisfactory picture framing, is due largely to the taste displayed in the selection of mouldings that will harmonize with the picture. We have the taste and mouldings. Let us give you a suggestion.

King Bros.,

HOTEL STREET.



ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

(Successor to Charles Hammer.)

Manufacturer and Dealer in All Kinds of

Saddlery and Harness.

Orders from the other Islands promptly attended to.

Corner King and Fort Sts. P. O. Box 322. Honolulu.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

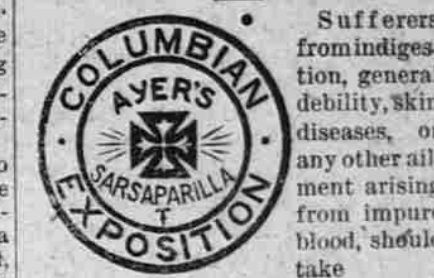
Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Primary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. 1709

PURE BLOOD

Is the source of good health.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.



AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Sold at the World's Great Expositions.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.



What Is PURIFINE?

It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

The automatic distributor should be placed in every house in Honolulu where odors and germs of disease exist. They are placed free of charge, taken care of and kept working day and night for \$1.00 per month. It's an innovation, but on scientific principles, and appeals to everyone of common sense. The idea is this: The distributor drops two drops a minute, day and night. Foul odors are killed, yet no disagreeable smell of carbolic acid or crude disinfectants takes its place. You don't know that a powerful disinfectant is being used if you judge by the lack of odor. But it's doing the duty—doing it well. Can we show you the "Ideal Automatic Distributor?" Our Mr. Washburn will call, if you'll telephone to

The Hollister Drug Co

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS

For the Hawaiian Islands.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line

Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents

a month. Delivered by carrier.

CASTLE & COOKE

(Limited)

LIFE AND FIRE Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance

Company

OF BOSTON.

Edo Fire Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD.

NORTH BRITISH

MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1895, £12,433,131.

1—Authorized Capital—£2,000,000	£	s	d
2—Subscribed	2,750,000	0	0
3—Paid up Capital	687,500	0	0
4—Fire Funds	2,610,175	1	9
5—Life and Annuity Funds	9,144,614	13	5
	£12,433,131	2	2

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on Stone and

brick buildings and on Merchandise

stored therein on the most favorable

terms. For particulars apply at the office

of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and

Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu

and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned

General Agents are authorized to

take risks against the dangers of the sea

at the most reasonable rates and on the

most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a General Agency here, and the

undersigned, General Agents, are author-

ized to take risks against the dangers of

the seas at the most reasonable rates and

on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Genl. Agents.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1896.

Attorney General Smith's ideas on introducing cremation in this country are most excellent in theory. Before they can be put into practice however, it will be necessary to change the nature of many of our people, particularly the native population. It requires a vast amount of modern enlightenment to lead a people to do away with old time customs of dealing with their dead.

We desire to congratulate the management of the Hawaiian Tramways Co. upon the good judgment displayed in returning to the old schedule on the Nuuanu and Beretania street lines and also upon their acceptance of the five cent fare idea. It would have been unfortunate indeed for the company to have continued paying \$100 fines. Now the next step which we wish to suggest is a system of transfers to the King street line. The transfers will not cost much and may possibly save more lawyers' expenses. We really have the best interests of the Tramways Company at heart and trust that the desire to comply with the law will continue to find fertile ground in the hearts of those directing the daily routine of our palatial street cars.

Our evening contemporary objects to the "mail editorials" of the Opposition being styled seditious. Having given publicity to one of those editorials its objections are natural enough. We are free to admit that we believe the Government has in some instances displayed too much leniency toward the Opposition press, and we know of no reason why our statement to this effect should be construed as throwing discredit upon the administration. We believe in freedom of the press but when this freedom is construed after the manner of the Irishman who, after he landed in New York knocked a man down and objected to being arrested because the United States is a free country, we consider that the question of what freedom of the press means is open to discussion. The freedom taken daily by the Opposition is on a par with the New York Irishman's action and should be treated accordingly.

Again our people have been given a practical example of what value practical scientific men may be to the industrial interests of the country. The interest on the money saved by Prof. Koebel's work would pay his salary many times over, and yet some of our good legislators were inclined to question the advisability of increasing the Government pay roll to the extent of paying half his yearly stipend. People generally are beginning to recognize more fully the work being done by Prof. Koebel, but they do not yet appreciate how much more valuable and practical information could be obtained by giving more money for scientific work and providing for experiments in the field to be carried on by a good sized corps of scientific men. The Government ought to follow the example of the planters, but unfortunately the Government cannot act until the people and their representatives become convinced that money paid out for agricultural experiments is money profitably expended. We trust then that while our people appreciate the work done by Prof. Koebel, they will also consider how much more might be accomplished by more liberal appropriations for the bureau of agriculture.

MINISTER SMITH'S REPORT.

Minister Smith's report of his tour of inspection in the Orient is a valuable document and when supplemented by Dr. Wood's detailed report upon the epidemic diseases, will place the authorities of the country in a much better position to deal with the sanitary problems that come to the country by virtue of the proximity to nations periodically swept by plagues of one kind or another.

From Mr. Smith's statement it appears that China is the country which we have most to fear. The system of Japanese quarantine inspection is good so long as it lasts. As cholera and smallpox are endemic in every Oriental country the restrictions of quarantine are enforced only when contagious diseases become epidemic. The only conclusion to be drawn is that Hawaii must be constantly on the alert against these diseases whether they become epidemic or not, and it must bring all possible influence to bear upon the Japanese Government at least, to obtain if possible the maintenance of quarantine inspection of steamer passengers throughout the year.

Strange to say the indifference of the United States to the health of the steer-

age passengers previous to their arrival at American ports is a feature that makes the protection of our own ports less perfect. It seems highly probable, however, that the co-operation of the United States health authorities might be obtained, since by assisting in maintaining quarantine restrictions inaugurated to guard this port, from which so many American vessels sail, the United States is in reality lessening the dangers to which its Western ports are now subject.

Taken as a whole the investigations made by Mr. Smith and Dr. Wood will be invaluable to the health officials in dealing with the immigrants brought here from China and Japan. The appointment of inspectors in whom the officials have confidence will result in a feeling of greater security and immunity from "scars" which tend to clog the channels of trade.

OPPOSITION AND ANARCHY.

The statement of facts made by this paper regarding the position of Opposition press brought down the usual tirade that follows statements throwing an honest light upon the camp of those wandering about in the gloom of ignorance. None are so blind as those who refuse to open their eyes. We designate the "mail editorials" of the Opposition press as seditious tirades and no argument has yet been presented to prove that our interpretation is a faulty one. Such matter is being daily placed before the people here and we believe it to be the duty of the Government to see that the publication of such matter be stopped. If the articles published by the Opposition gave evidence of the least scintilla of honest criticism we would say let them continue by all means. If it could be shown that the Opposition press had the best interests of the country and its people at heart, that would be an entirely different matter.

Perish the thought that any principle to which they have given expression should be classed with a word or action of John Brown. Better compared their tirades with the utterances of the followers of the red flag of anarchy at Chicago. They are in the same category. Chicago learned its lesson and put a stop to such socialism. Hawaii has been taught one lesson within very recent years but it still allows the seeds of dissension to be spread abroad. Possibly this is due to a mistaken idea regarding the "freedom of the press." By winking at this form of liberty that is taken as a license, our country is nursing a reptile that seeks only to strike death to the principles of freedom and justice.

OUR OPPOSITION PRESS.

On Friday evening one of our contemporaries displayed unfortunate judgment in giving extra publicity to one of the seditious tirades that appear from time to time in the Opposition press. So far as the editorial remarks of our esteemed contemporary are concerned, the position of the Opposition press is not misstated, although what good effect might be gained by nailing the lies to the wall is largely offset by the extraordinary and unnecessary publicity given the seditious article referred to, and the severe case of swelled head exhibited by our esteemed contemporary's self-praise. Such self-puffing up the public has learned to take from whence it comes. And the same may be said of the remarks of the Opposition press, for that matter. So far as the "mail editorials" are concerned, the two papers in the controversy each has about the same foreign circulation, and we doubt if either could raise sufficient wind to stop or help on its way a bond issue or any other political measure.

With the Opposition press, nothing suits them better than a little extra attention and publicity. They know they have neither political decency or political justice on their side. They are malcontents who endeavor to attract attention by besmirching our public men and public measures with all the mud of political virulence they can scrape up. They have no personal standing, they represent nothing, and the least spark of loyalty to the best interests of the country in which they live is not to be found within the four pages which they cover with printers' ink. It may be suggested that people read what they have to say. True; so do people read what the Police Gazette has to say. So do people read what the organs of socialists, anarchists and other evil minded politicians have to say. "The people" will read all sorts of rotten verbiage, but the men of sound sense look beyond the superficial nonsense of the calamity howler. The editorial utterances of the Opposition press, to which our esteemed contemporary refers, are made up of a tissue of lies—open, bare-faced lies—soaked in the dregs of personal hatred, and disloyalty to the principles of honest and careful government. In private affairs there is nothing too low for them to abstain from dipping a suggestive pen; in politics there is nothing which they will not set forth with gross deceit and dishonest coloring. As political vultures they sit in the gloom of their own narrow vision, ready to prey upon anything that has the appearance of purity and honesty.

Why, then, should their language, tainted with sedition, be given advertisement and attention outside the police court, whose proper charge the authors are?

KAUAI NOTES.

Cane Growers Turn Their Attention to Coffee.

LIHUE (Kauai) July 24.—The Kauai Kodak Club which numbers among its members such men as Mark Twain, Stockton, Stoddard, etc. has been taking an outing—a trip round to the inaccessible part of Kauai, the cliff region of Napali. Four of its local members, a native crew and a whale boat made the trip as far as Milolihi when they were driven back by stormy weather. On the return trip the boat was wrecked but no lives lost.

Extensive changes and improvements are being made in the Koloa mill which will largely extend its capacity. J. K. Smith & Co., for many years cane planters at Koloa are going out of sugar and into coffee. They will use the low lying rich lands near the sea, and will irrigate. Experiments which they have made on a small scale promise a very large yield of excellent quality. They will protect the coffee by rows of trees for wind breaks.

R. C. L. Perkins, the naturalist, has been spending a few days on Kauai finding "bugs" of interest where other people supposed there was nothing.

Prof. Koebel has been making a hurried trip to Kilauea investigating the matter of blight on the cane there—much to the relief of Manager Ewart.

Mr. Goodacre of Koloa is now drinking chocolate from cocoa grown in his own garden. He recommends it as a good quality.

Lihue and Hanalei mills are both undergoing extensive alterations and improvements in anticipation of larger crops.

WORKED HIS WAY.

Frank Wilburton Has to Bail Water From a Canoe.

When Frank Wilburton of Finney's Directory arrives in Honolulu he will probably have asked him a great many questions regarding his trip from Kailua to Napoosipo in a canoe, for this event marks a climax in his life, a climax marked by the fact that he has sworn never again to ride in a canoe.

On Friday night Wilburton was at Kailua when he heard that the steamer Waikeala was at Napoosipo and would be ready to start for Mahukona on Saturday morning. Knowing the definition of the word "hustle" he resolved to furnish an illustration of it and immediately bargained with some natives to carry him to Napoosipo. He sandwiched himself in between the paddlers and made preparations for a good snooze. Soon the water began to play queer pranks and Wilburton swore for once in his life—that he would certainly prefer mosquitoes.

The closer the canoe came to Napoosipo so much the swifter poured the water into the canoe. The natives had all they wanted to do with the paddles, so Wilburton had to turn to with the half a coconut shell and bail the water out.

At 2 o'clock Saturday morning a tired set of natives and Frank Wilburton might have been seen scrambling up the side of the Waikeala. All were given a good square meal and then the natives left for home after charging Wilburton the full fare besides having had the satisfaction of seeing him work his way.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

F. W. Macfarlane has so far recovered from his illness as to be able to see a few intimate friends.

Thirty-four well bound volumes of Scientific American, from 1878 to 1894, for sale by "X," this office.

The engagement of Miss Margie McGuire to John J. Reynolds of the Inter-Island Company is announced.

There will be a large delegation of Maui people down to see the race between Billy C. and Antidote on Aug. 1.

During the hot weather which is now in all its glory, ladies' day at the courts of the Pacific Tennis will be discontinued.

The O. & O. S. S. Belgic brought 584 Chinese and 4 Japanese laborers for this port. They were all landed at the quarantine station.

C. H. Fairer of Theo. H. Davies & Co. left on the Warrimoo for Vancouver yesterday. He will go to England on a visit to his home.

The first rehearsal of the chorus in the opera of "Il Trovatore" will be held at the residence of Professor Berger on Tuesday, July 28th, at 8 o'clock. Hon. Paul Neumann left on the Belgic yesterday for a trip to California. It is hoped that the well much improved in health upon his return to Honolulu.

The members of the Robin Hood Amateur Company met at the home of Mrs. W. W. Dimond Saturday night. The various parts were gone over for the first time.

Land Commissioner J. F. Brown is soon to write a book, "The Prince of Wales on Molokai or How I Shot Snipe with a Rifle." The illustrations are already prepared.

Attorney General Smith states that the time required to cremate bodies in Japan is about three hours instead of a few minutes as was printed in this paper on Saturday.

Genial Paul Neumann sailed for San Francisco on Friday. From there he will go to Guatemala to look after some land investments which he made several years ago. He will return in thirty-five days.

The steamer James Makee sailed for Kapaia yesterday afternoon with First Mate Tullet in command. Captain Peterson will remain over this trip to be married to Miss M. A. Jones on Wednesday evening, July 29.

A party composed of Rev. D. P. Birnie, W. R. Castle, Dr. Day and S. P. French left for Hawaii on the W. G. Hall Friday. They will land at Kailua and from there will travel on horseback to the volcano. Here Mr. Birnie will meet his wife and remain for two

or three days while the remainder of the party will proceed to Hilo. Mr. and Mrs. Birnie will join them later.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pioneer Building and Loan Association last night, \$10,000 of the funds of the Association was divided by lot among the owners of first series stock, as required by the by-laws.

Commissioner Marsden was last heard from at the Volcano House. He holds the record for fast walking from Halemaumau to the Volcano House, making the walk from the lake to the hotel in 54 minutes. When the rest of the party arrived Mr. Marsden was enjoying a hearty meal.

A gentleman who has had some experiences as a chemist made an analysis of milk from various dairies of the island a short time ago and obtained some very astonishing results. He has not given his figures for publication. The natives and others would be startled if they should appear in print.

There was quite a large attendance at the Makee Island concert Sunday afternoon—a considerable increase over the week previous. Carriages, horses and principally bicycles were brought into use for the occasion. Tandems with the new bell attachment were very much in evidence.

The audience attending court martial Saturday night were surprised at Major Potter's apparent inattention to the proceedings of the trial and close attention to his collar. The matter was explained just before recess when he fished a baby centipede from his neck just below his collar button.

BY AUTHORITY.

P. McLANE has this day been appointed Chairman of the Road Board for the Taxation District of Hana, Island of Maui, vice W. Von Gravenmeyer, resigned.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896.
1779-3t

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Saturday, August 15th, 1896, for the construction of a three room school house at Papakou, Hilo, Hawaii.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of Messrs. Ripley and Dickey, Architects, Honolulu, and at the Office of Mr. L. Severance, School Agent, Hilo.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896.
1779-3t

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till Thursday, August 13th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of a road along the beach at Kailua, North Kona, Hawaii.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the Office of Wm. G. Wait, Chairman of the North Kona Road Board.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 23rd, 1896.
1779-3t

SEALED TENDERS

Will be received at the Office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, July 30th, 1896, for the construction of a road from Makana to Kula.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, also at the office of the Sheriff in Maui.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 7, 1896.

The date of receiving tenders for the above work has been extended to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, Aug. 3, 1896.

J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
Interior Office, July 20, 1896.
4358-3t 1778-3t

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about September 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co.,
27 Kilby Street, Boston, O.
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,
Agents, Honolulu.
4246-m

RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, July 24.
O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, from China and Japan.
C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hepworth, from the Colonies.
Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, from Kailua.
Stmr Kilauea Hou, Everett, from Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports Saturday, July 25.

Stmr Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.
Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, July 26.
Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr Waleale, Gregory, from Hawaii ports.

Monday, July 27.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Hawaii ports.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, July 24.
O. & O. S. S. Belgic, Rinder, for San Francisco.

C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, Hepworth, for Victoria and Vancouver.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.

Sunday, July 25.
Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, for San Francisco.

Monday, July 27.
Am bk Highland Light, Hughes, for Royal Roads.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Kaena, Parker, for Waimanalo and other Oahu ports.

Stmr James Makee, Peterson, for Kauai ports.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Everett, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kauai ports.

IMPORTS.

From the Colonies, per U. S. S. Monowai, July 23—66 cs whisky, 3 bales carpets, 19 cs wines, 3 cs cottons, 2 cs porcelain, 4 cs medicine, 5 cs iron ware, 19 cs beer, 1 cs umbrellas, and 46 pkgs general merchandise consigned to Kong Ying Wit, C. Macfarlane, Macfarlane & Co., E. Hoffschlaeger & Co., Benson, Smith & Co. and P. G. Camarinos.

From San Francisco, per brig W. G. Irwin, July 20—Cargo general merchandise consigned to W. C. Peacock & Co., Macfarlane & Co., Robert Catton, Wm. G. Irwin & Co., E. O. Hall & Son, Hollister Drug Co., California Wine Co., Ordway & Porter, R.A. Wadsworth, U. S. S. Adams, Hyman Bros., J. Hopp & Co., Wilder & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., W. H. Rice, M. Phillips & Co., W. S. Luce, F. F. Porter and Pacific Hardware Co.

From the Colonies, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, July 24—Cargo of general merchandise consigned to W. H. Crossman Bros., Honolulu Iron Works, Robt. Catton, L. B. Kerr, C. Brewer & Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co., Camarinos, Pearl City Fruit Co., A. Fernandes, Lovejoy & Co., C. J. McCarthy, L. H. Dee, Lewis & Co., Washington Feed Co., M. W. McChesney & Son, T. B. Sayres, D. Stoggett, H. Frohlich and C. Spreckels.

EXPORTS.

For New York, per ship Tillie E. Starbuck, July 20—51,268 bags sugar weighing 6,374,213 lbs., valued at \$203,563.00 and shipped by Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to American Sugar Refinery Co.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, July 24—1040 buchs and 144 crts bananas and 117 crts pineapples, shipped by D. W. McLean, Sing Lee Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co., G. Andrews, E. W. Jordan, together with other sundry packages; value of cargo, \$1,366.58.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Monowai, July 23—550 buchs bananas shipped by Campbell & Co., Washington Feed Co., Sing Lee Co., 21 crates pineapples shipped by P. G. Camarinos and other sundry effects; cargo valued at \$571.50.

For San Francisco, per O. S. S. Australia, July 21—13,709 bags sugar, 26 bags coffee, 5,471 bunches bananas, 215 crts pineapples, 1 sk plants, 62 bxs fruits, 3 bxs betel leaves, 600 bags rice, 611 bds mdse, 8 bds goat skins, 26 bds kips, 9 bds sheep skins, 39 bags horns, valued at \$69,620.50, and foreign produce valued at \$632.00. Shippers: W. G. Irwin & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., E. O. Hall & Son, M. McInerney, Theo. H. Davies & Co., Chas. Wilcox, Sing Lee & Co., J. A. Hopper, G. L. Marshall, Washington Feed Co., Y. Lum Sing Co., Campbell & Co., Pearl City Fruit Co., John Kidwell, D. McLean, M. W. McChesney & Sons, Wing Tai Lung, Geo. Andrew, Quong Wal Loy, Kay Kee, Sing Kee, Wing Wo Tai Co., Jas. Dodd, Macfarlane & Co., Lovejoy Estate, Cal. Wine Co., Hyman Bros., Quong Wa On, F. F. Porter and Gilbert J. Waller.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.
From Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr Kinau, July 24—J. L. Dumas, Adjutant Simonson, wife and 2 children, Miss Pauline Rose, Father Maxine Ondre, Father Oloys Lortean, H. S. Townsend, wife and 2 children and servant, R. L. Scott, A. R. Cameron, Dr. Averdam, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, Miss M. I. Lyman, Mrs. L. Toussant, Mew You, M. Chimarra, Miss A. Akina, Miss D. Atkins, Dr. G. T. Smith, W. A. Wall, Ed.

Dowsett, J. W. Girvin and son, Mrs. G. Wilhelm and 72 deck passengers.

From Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, July 26—C. A. Spreckels, Miss Z. Rogers, Miss M. R. Nape, Miss Weed, Miss Freeman, Mrs. L. K. Kelki, Miss Crozier, Mrs. Riemsneider, Rev. H. Isenberg, Chas. Crozier, Prof. W. Beckwith, W. E. Rowell, W. H. Cornwell, Cecil Brown, O. G. Gilhus and wife, Ah Young, Wah Lee, Ying Pang, C. B. Cockett, Hon. Ton, O. Unna, D. McLean, Mrs. E. Kopke and son, Miss A. Ayers, Miss Hose, Mrs. Gonzales and 3 children and 54 deck passengers.

From Molokai, per stmr Mokoli, July 25—J. F. Brown, Miss M. K. Rose and 11 on deck.

From Kauai, per stmr Ke Au Hou, July 26—A. W. Judd, C. S. Judd, H. P. Judd, Miss Lemon, Miss Hart and 2 on deck.

From Kapaia, per stmr James Makee, July 26—Miss Ella Thronas, Miss Anna Thronas, and 7 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Iwalani, July 26—J. B. Alexander and wife, M. Brach, A. F. Cooke, Miss Pope, Miss Hammond, C. D. Pringle, J. K. Farley, Mrs. C. Wolters, servant and child, Mrs. Paul Hofer, J. Aliu, T. H. Bartow, Mrs. Mary Self, J. Cunningham, Prof. Koebel, R. C. L. Perkins, Oscar Cox, M. B. Kamatsu, M. Takani, D. Kanewanui, Awana and 26 on deck.

Departures.

For San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Belgic, July 24—A. J. Ferreira, Hon. Paul Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. Peirce, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor, Rev. Arthur M. Clark.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per stmr W. G. Hall, July 24—Mrs. Rowatt and servant, Dr. Rowatt, W. F. Wilson, Mrs. Kopke, Colonel Burton Brown, S. P. French, George Desha, W. H. Cornwell, Jr., Minister A. G. S. Hawes and servant, W. R. Castle, Rev. D. P. Birnie, Dr. Day, L. C. Ables, S. I. Shaw, Mrs. Laa and 3 children, Mrs. Akana, Mrs. Keawe Alapai, Chas. Hooper, Mrs. Akana, H. Miller.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C. A. S. S. Warrimoo, July 24—Miss Grace Robertson, C. H. Fairer, Miss M. Greene, Miss J. Bates, E. Burleigh, E. R. Ewart, Jr., Major-General Hogge, Sister Albertina, E. W. Holdsworth, Mrs. Fred Waterhouse, Mrs. S. M. Carter, Miss J. A. Hollenbeck, Geo. Jameson, W. Scholes, wife and child, Harmon, wife and 2 children, A. Cameron, C. Leih Brito, J. Janeiro, Mrs. Correa and 6 children.

MARRIED.

REYNOLDS-MCGUIRE—At Kailua, Saturday evening, July 25th, 1896, by Rev. H. H. Parker, Margaret B. McGuire to John J. Reynolds, both of this city.

NICHOLLS-HAGLUND—On Sunday, July 28, by the Rev. H. H. Parker, at the residence of John Nott, Lillie Greig Nicholls to Captain John F. Haglund. No cards.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of sale made by Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, on the 22d day of July, 1896, I will sell at public auction at the premises on the east corner of Dominis and Kewalo streets, Honolulu, Oahu, on the 13th day of August, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, all that parcel of land described in Patent Grant No. 3788 to Jennie Ashford, trustee, being Lot No. 563 containing 78,000 sq. ft. and situated at the East corner of Dominis and Kewalo streets, Honolulu aforesaid.

Terms cash.

Deed at purchaser's expense and sale subject to confirmation by the Court.

JENNIE ASHFORD,

Guardian of the property of Stanley,

Huron and Marguerite Ashford.

1780-5t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a decree issued by Circuit Judge S. L. Austin, of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, I will sell at public auction, at Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii, on Saturday, August 29th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest of A. W. Haalilio, deceased, in and to the following lands, viz:

1. One-half undivided interest in L. C. A. 834, situated in Kapoala, Hamakua, containing 14 acres.

MINISTER SMITH'S SPECIAL REPORT.

Sanitary Inspectors Appointed
at Oriental Ports.

QUARANTINE STATIONS VISITED.

Japan Far Ahead of China—Inspection
of Crematory, Prisons, Hospitals
and Other Public Institutions.
Courteous Treatment by Officials.

Following is the full text of Attorney
General Smith's report to the Executive
upon his tour of investigation and
inspection through ports of Japan and
China:

His Excellency,
SARFORD B. DOLE,
President Republic of Hawaii.

Sir:—In pursuance of the directions
of the Executive Council and of the
Board of Health, and of the instructions
given by yourself, Dr. C. B. Wood
and I sailed from Honolulu for Japan
and China, May 19th, 1896, in the
S. S. Doric, and arrived at Yokohama
on the 30th.

In Yokohama we met Dr. Stuart Eldridge,
United States Sanitary Inspector,
and Acting Hawaiian Inspector.
With him we conferred fully upon the
details of the plan for sanitary inspection
at the several ports in Japan and
China from which passengers sail
for the Hawaiian Islands.

Dr. Wood will, in his report, treat
more especially with the subject of the
epidemic diseases which prevail from
time to time in Japan and China, while
my report will relate more particularly
to the general subject of inspection
and quarantine.

From Yokohama we went to Tokio,
where we were most agreeably entertained
by Mr. R. W. Irwin, Hawaiian
Minister. Through his kind offices
we were enabled to meet Japanese
officials and have access to government
offices and institutions, and gain much
information as to their workings. Dr.
Med. M. Yamane, Chief Medical Officer
of the Health and Police Departments
of Tokio, rendered us very great
services; devoting his time to giving
us information, taking us to the places
we desired to see, explaining their
system of dealing with contagious and
infectious diseases, and other matters
relating to the public health.

We also visited Dr. Kitesato's hospital
and laboratory, and the University
Branch Hospital under the supervision
of Dr. Aoyama. It will be remembered
that Dr. Kitesato and Dr. Aoyama
were sent by the Japanese
Government to Hongkong in 1894 to
study the plague; and Dr. Aoyama
contracted the plague himself, which
nearly proved fatal to him.

From Tokio we returned to Yokohama,
on Saturday, June 6th and went
with Mr. Yoshida Kozo, Chief of Police
at Yokohama, Dr. Eldridge, Mr.
Irwin, Consul Howard and a number
of other gentlemen to the Yokohama
quarantine station—this station is
situated about ten miles down the bay;
at a picturesque and beautiful spot.

We were surprised at the complete
and elaborate accommodations and
appliances which had been provided. We
were informed that about one hundred
thousand dollars had been expended
upon the place. The disinfecting
plant, crematory and bathing
facilities attracted special attention.

On Tuesday morning, June 9th, Dr.
Wood and I sailed for Hongkong on
the S. S. China—June 11th we arrived
at Nagasaki after a voyage of 48 hours.
We met Dr. M. Paul, to whom, upon
the recommendation of Dr. Eldridge,
a commission as Deputy Sanitary Inspector
had been issued.

After spending the day gaining such
information as we were able to get,
and arranging for a visit to the quarantine
station on our return, we resumed
the voyage at 7 p. m.

We arrived at Hongkong Monday
morning, June 15th. Here we remained
two days visiting the Plague Hospital,
the Civil Hospital and other public
institutions and conferring with
physicians and others upon the object
of our mission.

June 17th we sailed up the river to
Canton, leaving Hongkong at 8 a. m.,
and arriving at Canton at about 2 p. m.
In Canton we visited the Mission
Hospital which is under the charge of
the venerable Dr. Kerr and his assistants,
Drs. Swan and Niles. Dr. Kerr
was absent, being in Macao, but Drs.
Swan and Niles rendered such assistance
as they were able. We also visited
the prison and other public places.

June 19 we sailed from Canton at 8
a. m., for Macao, where we arrived
at 2:30 p. m. We remained in Macao
until the 22nd. While there we received
attentions from the Portuguese
officials, who took us to the hospitals,
military barracks and public offices.
The Governor was in Europe, but the
Colonial Secretary and Colonial Surgeon
were very kind, and gave us all
such information as we required. We
also met Dr. Kerr and consulted with
him.

June 22nd we returned to Hongkong.
Here we decided not to go to Amoy—
the time being so limited and the
information to be obtained at Hongkong
and vicinity so valuable it seemed
more important to remain there.
Furthermore, much information
as to the conditions at Amoy were
obtained at Hongkong. Anticipating
this we had written to Mr. T. E. Evans,
Immigration Agent (from Honolulu),
at Amoy, asking him to meet us in
Hongkong.

Upon our return from Macao we
found Mr. Evans awaiting us, and from
him and others, during the remaining
four days which we spent in Hongkong,
we obtained further information as
to the conditions at Amoy.

The time spent in Hongkong, Canton

and Macao was of the greatest service
to us, as bearing upon the subject of
contagious and infectious diseases and
the danger of their being carried by
emigrants.

We remained in Hongkong until the
afternoon of the 25th when we sailed
on the S. S. China for Nagasaki, where
we arrived in the evening of the 28th.

Here we had our first opportunity
of observing the nature of the examination
given by the Japanese quarantine
officials of passengers from Chinese
ports. The examination was careful
and thorough.

The next day a Japanese quarantine
officer and Dr. Paul accompanied us
to the quarantine station. The station
is situated two or three miles
down the harbor, on the mainland,
similar to that at Yokohama, and arranged
much on the same plan. The surroundings
are perhaps even more attractive
than those at Yokohama—the main
buildings are situated in a wooded
dell, surrounded by hills covered
with a profusion of vegetation, and
looking upon the beautiful bay of
Nagasaki.

Here we found the same attention
to details for the comfort of passengers,
and care of the sick.

At 6 p. m. of June 29 we sailed from
Nagasaki for Kobe at 5 o'clock the
next morning we were at the famous
Shimonosaki Straits, and from that
time till 6 p. m. we steamed at the
rate of 17 knots per hour through the
wonderful inland sea.

July 1st Dr. G. R. M. Graham, who
had been appointed Deputy Sanitary
Inspector took us across the harbor
to the quarantine station. This station
is located upon low, flat land near the
sea, and covers a large enclosed
area—the general plan of the buildings
and appliances is about the same as
at the other stations, though the location
and surroundings are not as attractive.

Each of these three stations are
equipped with plants for disinfecting
clothing by heated air and steam, but
of rather small capacity; each having
but one door. At both the Yokohama
and Nagasaki stations there are two
heating chambers, while at Kobe there
are four.

We remained at Kobe one day and
then proceeded by rail to Kyoto where
we remained two nights and then continued
on by rail to Yokohama, arriving
there July 3rd.

The remaining eleven days, until we
sailed for Honolulu on the 14th were
spent in making investigations and
gaining information.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

As a result of our personal observations
and of the information received
from physicians, officials and others,
we are confirmed in the opinion of the
importance of careful inspection of
passengers and the disinfection of the
clothing of emigrants upon ships sailing
for the Hawaiian Islands from Chinese
and Japanese ports; especially
from Chinese ports.

The inspection performed by Japanese
officials at Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama,
of ships from China, is good
while it is continued. But at present
it is only maintained when epidemic
disease prevails in China.

Upon our return from China we discussed
this point with officials both in
Tokio and Yokohama, and urged that
it be maintained permanently.

Without inspection and disinfection
in Hongkong there will always be danger
of contagious diseases appearing
among emigrants coming from there.

The measures we have taken in
Hongkong and Amoy by the appointment
of Dr. Gregory P. Jordan and Dr.
Hugh Mac Dougall as Sanitary Inspectors,
and the regulations they will enforce,
will be of great value; but, until
Inspectors are appointed under the
United States Marine Hospital Service,
the protection will be only partial—
for most of the steamships sailing from
Chinese ports for Honolulu also have
steering passengers for San Francisco,
who will not be required to undergo
inspection or have their clothing and
effects disinfected.

Cholera and smallpox in both China
and Japan and plague in China are
endemic—the emigrants sailing from
these ports usually come from interior
villages where sanitary measures
are less stringently enforced than in
the cities.

It is not the practice of these people
to destroy infected clothing, and often
such clothing is not disinfected.

While the prevalence of cholera and
plague is generally confined to the
summer months, smallpox occurs at
any time. Neither the Chinese nor
Japanese have much fear of smallpox.
And if smallpox appears among the
steering passengers it is concealed if
possible.

On the last voyage of the S. S. China,
while we were on her, a case of smallpox
occurred which was concealed for
four days. It was discovered in Yokohama
while Dr. Eldridge was making
his inspection.

It is claimed that both Chinese and
Japanese are so generally vaccinated
the danger of their contracting the disease
is slight. There seems to be some
foundation for the statement, and yet
on the voyage over from Yokohama
on the Belgic, when we were on board,
over 500 Chinese emigrants who were
vaccinated by the surgeon of the ship
93 per cent. took. And out of 23 Japanese
emigrants 9 took.

Smallpox is, however, so little feared
in China and Japan that its presence
on board is deemed not a ground for
quarantining a ship—the sick are removed
and the ship proceeds with her
business.

With careful inspection and disinfection
of clothing at the original port of
departure, and additional inspection
at Yokohama, which is the final port
of departure for Honolulu, the danger
is very much reduced. Moreover from
eight to ten days elapse from the time
of sailing from Hongkong or Amoy,
before final departure from Yokohama,
which covers the period of incubation
of both cholera and plague.

It was for this reason that we instructed
the Inspectors that, until further
orders, ships with emigrants from
Hawaii, sailing from Chinese ports
must come via Japanese ports.

**DUTIES AND COMPENSATION OF
INSPECTORS.**

The following named inspectors have
been appointed:

Dr. Stuart Eldridge at Yokohama,
Japan.

**Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.**

**DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
In all the great Hotels, the leading
Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream
Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.
LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

Dr. G. R. M. Graham at Kobe, Japan.
Dr. M. Paul at Nagasaki, Japan.
Dr. Gregory P. Jordan, at Hongkong,
China.
Dr. Hugh Mac Dougall at Amoy,
China.

It seemed to us that the Inspector at
Yokohama should be made Inspector
General (or Chief Inspector) for the
Japanese ports; the others to be subordinate
to him; and in China the Inspector
at Hongkong to be Inspector
General for the Chinese ports, so as
to insure uniformity of action. And
furthermore, the inspection at Nagasaki
and Kobe, of ships in transit, to be
dispensed with excepting in special
cases.

The question of the scale of fees to be
charged was a matter to which we
gave much consideration—the work is
important and deserves proper compensation,
and yet the charges should not be made
burdensome to the ships. Our conclusions
were embodied in a circular letter which
was sent to each of the Inspectors and to the agents
of the Pacific Mail S. S. Co. at Yokohama
and Hongkong, of which the following
is a copy:

Yokohama, Japan, July 13, 1896.

Sir:—Until further instructions, the
following schedule of fees is established
for the compensation of the Sanitary
Inspectors for Hawaii, for the execution
of the sanitary inspection of vessels
and passengers required by the
Hawaiian law upon this subject, viz:

For each ship, crew and cargo inspected,
\$25.00.

For first 100 passengers for Hawaii
\$1.00 each additional.

For all passengers over 100, 25 cents
each additional.

In case of ante-embarkation quarantine,
\$15 per diem of detention additional.

And further, the inspection of ships
and passengers, bound from Chinese
ports to Hawaii, via Japan, is discontinued
at the ports of Nagasaki and
Kobe, unless under special instructions
from the Sanitary Inspector for
Hawaii at Yokohama.

I am, sir, etc.

**FUMIGATION AT HONGKONG AND
AMOY.**

There are no proper facilities for
disinfecting the clothing of passengers
at Hongkong or Amoy. There is a
small plant for disinfecting with heated
air and steam at the Civil Hospital
in Hongkong but it is not available.

Under the circumstances we instructed
the Inspectors at those ports that
until further order fumigation with sulphur
for twenty-four hours might be
substituted.

We did not insist for the present
upon quarantining of passengers prior
to embarkation at Hongkong, chiefly
because of the facts of local sanitary
inspection being enforced by the
Victorian Government, and of the fact
that at Hongkong and vicinity the
plague had diminished to a very few
cases.

But we instructed the Inspector at
Amoy that five days quarantine before
embarkation must be enforced, because
of the entire lack of sanitary measures
on the part of the Chinese government,
and the great prevalence of
plague in that neighborhood.

ACT TO MITIGATE.

While at Tokio Dr. Yamane afforded
us opportunity to observe the working
of the regulations relating to licensed
women, of whom there are about 6,000
in Tokio. Tokio is a city of about
1,400,000 permanent residents, and a
floating population of about 200,000.
It is divided into "divisions" or wards,
under the supervision of special officers.
Dr. Yamane took us to the headquarters
of a division where 2,500 women are
employed at the large examination
building and at the hospital connected
with it. Dr. Wood will touch more
upon this subject.

CREMATION.

Dr. Yamane took us also to one of
the crematories where we witnessed
the process of cremation. This crematory
has thirty furnaces arranged in
two rows with a passage-way between
them—the bodies are placed in the
compartments through doors opening
into the passageway; the fires are
built upon grate surfaces in small
furnaces in the rear—wood is used for
fuel. About twenty pieces of wood
two feet long and from four to six
inches thick are required for each
operation, and the fire is maintained for
about three hours.

The cremation is performed at night
and the ashes removed the next day in
the presence of the relatives of the deceased.

The smoke and gases from the furnaces
pass through a flue to a large chimney,
but just before reaching the chimney
they are subjected to further combustion.
The gases and smoke come up through
a circular aperture around which a hot fire is burning—

the fuel used here is coke. Everything
offensive is consumed, so that no odor
remains.

Over six thousand bodies were cremated
in Tokio and over 3,000 at this
crematory last year. There are several
other similar institutions in other
parts of the city.

The cremating which we witnessed
was performed in the day time by
special order.

All dead bodies are not burned in
Tokio, or in Japan; but it is practiced
to a large extent. All bodies of persons
dying of infectious and contagious
disease are cremated when practicable.
The crematories at the quarantine stations
are of simple construction and not
very expensive.

The charge for cremating in the city
varies with the station in life of the
deceased, and the wishes of the relatives.
At the crematory we visited the
highest charge is \$7.50, the lowest 75
cents.

KUSATSU SPRINGS.

These natural hot springs in the
mountains, which are so famous in
Japan for the treatment of leprosy,
syphilitic, skin and other diseases,
were visited by Dr. Wood and Dr.
Eldridge. I was detained in Tokio by
official appointments and could not
accompany them.

Dr. Wood will report upon the
matter.

FISH MARKET, TOKIO.

While in Tokio we inspected the general
fish market of this great city. While
we learned but little from it of
practical utility, there was one feature
which might be adopted to advantage
at Honolulu, that is the preserving
alive of many of the fish in containers
of water—thus preserving the fish
longer and assuring the purchaser of
its freshness.

But the extent of the market and the
number and varieties of fish was marvellous.
Fish of every variety, form
and color seemed to be there. From
creatures that resembled centipedes
and creeping things to immense fish
ten feet long and eighteen inches thick;
from the most delicately formed and
tinted, to great horned monsters—every
form and kind.

The market is located near one of
the great canals that intersect the city,
and extends through streets and cross
street until one becomes tired in following
them.

PRISONS.

The city prison and the new general
prison were of great interest.

In Japan the Police and Health Departments
are very intimately associated,
and the system of sanitary inspection
is admirable. The system has been
improved since the cholera epidemics
of late years, and now it is claimed
that a general epidemic could hardly
occur.

At Police headquarters the appliances
and conveniences are very complete
even to a chemical laboratory for
testing milk and food.

The system of registering prisoners,
the management of the great work-shops,
where in six large two-story brick
buildings 2,200 prisoners are working
at more than twenty-five branches
of work—from making buckets
and shoes to the finest inlaid bronze
work—and the discipline maintained,
as well as many other matters relating
to the prisons and police, will be of
greater interest to the Marshal and
his department.

**WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS OF
HONGKONG.**

Learning that the water supplied to
the city of Hongkong was filtered, we
obtained permission to examine the
works. In company with Dr. Jordan
and the Superintendent we visited the
filtering tanks and saw and had explained
to us the whole process. There are
a number of cemented reservoirs
about five feet deep, separated by
division walls, in which layers of gravel
and sand are placed. The water is admitted
to the depth of two or three feet
and filters through the beds of
sand and gravel and is discharged
automatically through a gate into the
pipe which carries it to a storage
reservoir.

As the surface of the upper layers
of filtering material become covered
with deposit from the water the tanks
are cleaned successively by running the
water off and removing the deposit
with shovels. The filtration was
very complete, but it seemed to me
that the process involved considerable
labor and expense.

The Superintendent had just completed
his annual report and kindly
promised to forward a copy. This
report will give full details of plan,
cost, etc.

We also examined the system of raising
water to the higher levels by means
of hydraulic pumps.

Hongkong lies at the foot, and up
the side, of a steep hill or mountain
called "the Peak," besides some fine
residences along the summit. By
means of the pumps the water is raised
to a 500 foot level, and to the Peak at an
elevation of 1850 feet. The chief cost
of such works is the first cost, for the
running expenses are very small.

The system of water mains and water
distribution was explained to us by
the Superintendent. He stated that
they found smaller reservoirs at various
points remote from the main
reservoir to be of great service for
equalizing the flow. This is upon
the plan heretofore advocated by Mr.
Rowell for Honolulu.

SEWERAGE.

The sewer system of Hongkong was
also explained to us. It is the ordinary
drain system emptying into the bay
at a distance from town and flushed
periodically.

CONCLUSION.

We feel more than ever convinced
of the wisdom of the principles of the
new quarantine law and regulations.
With increasing commerce the danger
of exposure to contagious and infectious
disease will become greater. Prevention
is better than cure. A strict but
reasonable enforcement of the regulations
should be insisted upon, subject
however, to certain discretionary powers
in the Inspector in Chief.

Without cable communication occasions
will rise when questions will have

to be decided by such Inspectors upon
their own judgment.

Slight modifications of certain of
the Regulations will be suggested to
apply to the conditions at Japanese and
Chinese ports.

We desire to express our appreciation
of the courtesies and kind attentions
we received from the Japanese officials,
the officials at Hongkong and Macao,
and the officers of the steamships
Doric, China, and Belgic.

We have been absent from Honolulu
sixty-five days, of which thirty were
spent at sea, twenty-five in Japan and
ten in China.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Attorney General and President Board
of Health.
Honolulu, July 24, 1896.

FROM HALAWA VALLEY.

James K. Writes Notes from Island
of Molokai.

Death of Judge Kihama—Natives
are all Healthy and Happy.
Sturdy Fishermen.

HALAWA, (Molokai), July 24.—The
saddest event of the month was the
sudden and unexpected death of W.
Abel Kihama, District Magistrate of
Molokai, which event took place at
Kalaupapa during the early part of last
week. Kihama left Pukoo for the
Leper Settlement on the 9th inst. to attend
court there, and expected to return
to his home at Pukoo the early part
of last week. Kihama was not in the
very best of health when he left for
Kalaupapa, but his friends did not in
the least anticipate that death was
awaiting him at that "Valley of Sorrows
and Death." He leaves a few distant
relatives and a host of friends to mourn
his loss. The sad news of his death
in itself. The leaves of taro exhaled
fragrant perfumes in and around the
neighborhood throughout the year.

The residents are most fortunate that
there are no rice patches here to vitiate
the air with unpleasant odors, and
the natives are the better for it too.
The same is to be said of all Molokai,
although a report has been circulated
that rice plantations are to be started
at Kamalo and Kaunakakai in the near
future, water to be supplied by means
of artesian wells.

Miss Emma Jones of Honolulu,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. C.
Jones, was married to Chas. Dudoit, Jr.
by the Rev. Manase at Pukoo the 9th
day.

Mrs. Liki is the biggest woman on
Molokai that can ride a horse astride
like a young girl and even better. She
is a sister of F. J. Testa, and about the
same number of pounds avoirdupois,
but she appears as light as a feather
on horse-back.

A fishing whale-boat from the other
side of this island has been here three
days now waiting for a good chance
to haul in a large school of akules now
hovering off the harbor for several
days. The fishermen have made two
attempts already but with no success,
although the writer had tasted of a
few that were caught in the net. The
head fisherman has a large force of
men with him—over ten to take charge
of the boat and the nets and as many
more act as look-out men. The latter
will sit for hours in the open sun on a
high promontory and from their elevated
position point out to the fishermen
below the course the fish are taking.
The fishermen are a lot of jovial fellows.
Fancy clothes being thrown into the sea—all for a joke!

Kalahala, the ablest surf-rider on
Molokai, is still living in Halawa valley
and at the very advanced age of
over seventy years. He has told the
writer how he acquired dexterity in
that branch of aquatic sports—now
almost unknown to the rising generation
of Hawaiians. It was a craze (at least
most as that prevailing among tennis
players) among the youth of those
days. Practice makes perfect, he says,
and only in that way did he learn to
perform feats of standing in various
attitudes on a surf-board while being
borne on the top of the waves at a
break-neck speed. He is old now and
lacks strength and agility, but performing
feats on a surf-board he could never
forget. Halawa folks who have seen
him giving exhibitions in his balmy
days all say that Kalahala did perform
most wonderful and graceful feats.

J. K.

Koolau Reported Dead.

News was received from Kauai on
the steamer Ke Au Hou Sunday morning,
of the reported death of Koolau,
the leper bandit who is well remembered
by the men who sought to capture
him in Kalala valley quite a
while ago. But little could be learned
of the incident outside of the fact that
he died on July 14th, and was buried
by his wife in the valley where he had
his stronghold.

Good

Blood is essential to health. Every nook
and corner of the system is reached
by the blood, and on its quality the
condition of every organ depends. Good
blood means strong nerves, good digestion,
robust health. Impure blood means
scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh
or other disease. The surest way to
have good blood is to take Hood's

Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes,
and enriches the blood, and sends
the elements of health and strength to
every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates
a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep
and cures that tired feeling. It is because
of its great power to purify the blood that

From

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so
many wonderful cures. It makes the
blood pure, drives out the germs of disease.
Thousands today enjoy good health
as the natural result of taking

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1.
Hood's Pills Do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists, 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

Valuable

Property

For Sale!

I am instructed by HENRY WATERHOUSE,
Esq., to sell at my auction
rooms, on

Monday, August 10th,

At 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable
property: The

"QUEEN"

A fine, large, airy, two-story building,
with grand basement, situated on Nuuanu
avenue, nearly opposite the Eagle
House, built for an hotel, with the latest
improved sanitary fixtures; very
suitable for a club house, hospital or
place of entertainment. Also

"MOUNTAIN VIEW"

LADYBIRDS VS. APHIS.

Professor Koebele Tells of the Pest at Kilauea Plantation.

Pest Will be Wiped Out in About a Week—Cane Retarded a Month or So.

Professor A. Koebele who in response to a call from Kilauea Plantation, left for that place on the Iwalani last week, returned on the same steamer Sunday after having spent several days in the investigation of the work of the aphis, a form of blight discovered to be playing havoc with the cane a short time ago.

A reporter of this paper called at the Arlington Sunday night and learned from Professor Koebele the following story which must needs prove of great interest to all those interested in sugar and the effect of various pests upon the cane:

"A report came to me from Kilauea, Kauai, a fortnight or more ago to the effect that the aphis had attacked the cane and I went up immediately to investigate.

"Manager Ewart took me to the cane fields and I noticed in some places that the leaves of the cane were dead or dying. Closer investigation showed that these leaves were black and that whole colonies of the aphis were upon them. Manager Ewart told me that they had retarded the growth of the cane about a month."

"We went to the places where the pests had been thickest in the beginning and it was found that the cane was in a perfectly healthy condition with the blight all gone. In place of these were myriads of lady birds.

"Throughout the whole plantation I found these lady birds. I should say from one to two hundred strong on each stalk.

"These insects mean business for they are waging effectual warfare against the blight, and before a week is over will completely wipe it out.

"There was nothing for me to do for my friends the lady birds are doing the work.

"Too much cannot be said in favor of the lady birds which were brought her about two years ago. They have proven the saving of the cane at Lihue, the second place on the island of Kauai that has been attacked on the aphis.

NATURALISTS RETURNS.

Lihue Not a Good Place to Find Birds and Insects.

R. C. L. Perkins the naturalist who has done such good work on the islands in the line of taxidermy and etymology, returned from Kauai on the steamer Iwalani Sunday morning after a short stay at Lihue where he went to gather what he could in the line of birds or insects. He says that Lihue is a very lovely place and that the woods at that place are very fine but they are so dense that it would take a couple of natives with very sharp axes to penetrate so as to be able to collect anything at all. Under the circumstances this could not be done.

Mr. Perkins returned to this city on business and will take a steamer soon for Makawili. He is thoroughly acquainted with this field and is sure that he will come back soon all laden with good things in the line of birds and beasts of various kinds.

SMALL BLAZE.

Fire Department Called to Hus-tace Stables on South Street.

At about 12:30 p. m. Saturday an alarm of fire was turned in from the Hus-tace stables on South street near King.

Just a little while previous W. H. Hoogs, who was attending to some matters at the stables, noticed volumes of smoke arising from a large rubbish heap to the rear of the premises. The drivers of the drays were lounging about the yard, having just completed their noonday meal, and had not noticed the fire.

There was soon a big blaze which was urged on by the strong breeze, and there was imminent danger of the fire being communicated to the coal in the shed near by. The Portuguese laborers were set to work beating out the flames until the chemical engine arrived and got in its work. The flames were soon under control. The only damage done was the destruction of the rubbish pile.

It is thought that the fire was started by some boys playing with matches near the rubbish pile.

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the very best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

DID HE GET THE "QUID."

Young Man Given Money for Postage Stamps Keeps It.

When the Belgic was in port last Friday a passenger who was not allowed to land expressed a wish to mail some letters, and as he could not attend to it himself he called upon a gentleman looking chap standing on the wharf to do it for him. The passenger was seen to hand the man, who proved to be Menzes, an ex-soldier in Company E. N. G. H., several letters and what resembled a gold English sovereign.

The letter carrier never came back with the change the passenger thought was his, so he kicked loud and long. The matter was reported to the police and Menzes was arrested and held for investigation. He says the man gave him nine letters and a dollar; he was to buy the stamps and keep the change. He denies positively that he received more than the amount named, and refuses the charge that he neglected to mail the letters. He will probably be tried this morning in the police court.

ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.

Afar from the crowds that assemble to feel the pleasures that dwell in the orator's spell is another campaign—and the popular weal.

Depends on it much, sooth to tell. Its conventions are small; just a quorum of two.

With a half-eager jest And a sigh quick suppressed O'er human events holds direction more true

And more potent than all of the rest. —Washington Star.

THE SCORCHER AS HE THINKS.

I am the scorcher! Please observe The curve That appertains unto my spine!

With head ducked low I go O'er man and beast, and woe Unto the thing That fails to scamper when I ting-a-ling!

Let people jaw. And so to law To try to check my gait, If that's their game!

I hate To kill folks, but I'll do it just the same, I guess, Unless They clear the track for me; Because, you see, I am the scorcher, full of zeal;

And just the thing I look like on the wheel! —Cleveland Leader.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY

He Tells of the Beneficial Effects of Pink Pills.

They Cured Where Prescriptions Failed—Recommends Them to Others—Remarkable Cure of Mrs. McGowan.

(From Commercial-Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.)

A Commercial-Appeal reporter having heard of a marvelous cure of a case of sciatica of long standing, proceeded to investigate it, and the facts are more wonderful than the rumor. The person who was afflicted was Dr. William M. Flowers, who lives in Hinds County, Mississippi, midway between Sterna Creek and Byram. Dr. Flowers is one of the most prosperous men in the county, having ceased the practice of medicine and devoted his time to managing his large plantation, grist mill and cotton gin.

Dr. Flowers was seen by the newspaper man and asked about the cure. "Yes," said he, "I have suffered for years with sciatica in its most malignant form. I am a physician, and I tried every remedy known, but received no relief. Finally, twelve years ago I was compelled to abandon my practice on account of my suffering.

"Probably eighteen months ago, I saw an article telling of the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and decided to try them. I used a number of boxes, and am now cured. The sciatica has left me entirely, and I know positively that I was cured by the use of the pills."

This is brief but strong. In Byram, a little town on the Illinois Central Railroad, the reporter met Mr. S. S. McGowan, a prominent resident of that place. He said:

"Some months ago my wife heard of the wonderful cure of Dr. Flowers. She was at that time suffering with one of her hands, which she had the misfortune to cut. The tendons of one of her fingers had been cut and she lost the use of that finger, and in addition, her hand was wasting away. She could not even hold a plate without dropping it. Just as a venture she bought a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the time she used them all, there was a perceptible improvement, and she continued their use. Now her hand is as well as ever, and she can use it as good as she ever did. Yes, sir, those are facts, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured her."

An analysis of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills shows that they contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, and all forms of weakness either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood.

Pink Pills are put up in glass vials, both outside wrapper and vial bearing the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." These pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hobron Drug Co., and all dealers in medicine.



ITCHING SKIN DISEASES Instantly Relieved By Cuticura

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure, followed by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most distressing forms of Eczema, and every species of itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted skin, scalp, and blood humors, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E.C. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Island Visitors TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chals, Black Alpaca, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks—bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trousers.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

Gents' Furnishing Goods

COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hosiery at cost prices.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.



A Model Plant is not complete with out Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Bedroom Set

\$35.00

With us means a well finished set of seven pieces in Solid ASH or OAK. It means a SET that will not have to be sent back in six months to be glued together.

Every Piece is Thoroughly Seasoned

The workmanship is perfect, and every joint as true as will be found in higher grade goods.

In these days when ladies' fashions rule the world, a cheval glass in a dressing case is indispensable. The full length figure may be seen and a lady can see at a glance whether her skirt hangs straight or not. Another feature of the Dressing Cases in these \$35 Sets is the hat box. The lady of the house can keep her evening hat without crushing it and entirely away from the dust.

The metal work on the Dressing Case and Wash Stand is of the latest design and is remarkable for the richness.

These Sets are superior to any ever shown in Honolulu and command higher prices elsewhere.

An Inspection invited.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

HEALDS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 34 Post Street, San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering Has been established under a thorough, qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS.

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled Immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell St. London, W. C.

J. S. WALKER,

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Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING A

SPECIALTY AT GAZETTE

OFFICE. TELEPHONE 88.

SAYS HE TOOK MISSING SIGHT.

Nurseryman Rhodes Scaled the
Fence and Examined Guns.

ENTERED FROM LIKELIKE STREET

Cross Examination Does Not Change
Testimony—Captain Good on the
Stand—Says He Was Not Insulting
to the Colonel—Riot Drill.

In anticipation of a bomb that was expected to be thrown into the court room last night the chairs were filled when the first witness, Captain Camarano, was called and sworn: Am at present Captain in N. G. H.; was formerly a paid officer in the barracks acting as assistant quartermaster. Met Captain Good on Wednesday the second week in May near the gun shed. He was officer of the day. I went to headquarters to place an order with J. W. Chapman the commissary steward. Saw Captain Good at the gun shed. I went as far as the railing. Spoke to Captain Good about a job that had been offered me at the tax office. It was between 10 and 11 o'clock. Saw the guns had been cleaned up. Saw the sight on the gun at the Waikiki end of the shed and on the other guns as far as I could see. Was with Captain Good 15 or 20 minutes then went to the kitchen. Saw Captain Good on Fort street a week and a half later. Had a conversation, exchanged greetings and he mentioned that there had been a dispute about a missing sight. Remember having visited the grounds and seeing the sight. I asked him if he recalled the visit and told him I had seen the sights on the guns. Don't remember any arrangements being made with Captain Good for drilling with Austrian field pieces with mules, but saw such a drill. Heard from other officers that some of the Austrian field pieces had to be put in order for immediate use.

Cross Examined. Was in the gun shed two or three times after Minister Cooper took charge of the Foreign Office and the military. The sights were all there. When inspecting a gun and some ammunition in the gun shed we were within three or four feet of the guns. On the occasion of my conversation with Captain Good in the gun shed military matters were not dwelt upon by either of us. From July to December last year was never in the shed. Passed by frequently after the guns were put in the shed. Did not pay any particular attention to the sights. Saw they were on the guns and in bright condition. When the reduction was made I was dismissed. Applied for the position after Captain Pratt left in 1895. Made verbal application when Captain Broom went to Washington this year. The monthly inspections were inaugurated by Minister Cooper.

Private Smith called: Am a private in Co. E, N. G. H. Have been here two years and nine months. In answer to the question as to the object of the meeting in the company office the witness corroborated the testimony given by witnesses for the defense.

MR. RHODES EVIDENCE.

H. G. Rhodes called: Am Superintendent of the government nursery and am a special officer, have been for three years. Was an enlisted member of Company E, detailed by the President for detective duty. Was attached to the company for one year. Entered the executive building grounds all hours of the day and night and am familiar with the lay of the land. Was familiar with the locality of the guns, sentries and ammunition. Have had three and a half years experience with artillery in the U. S. Army during the Civil War. Have used guns when saluting as a member of Company E. Last time I came into the executive building grounds at night was on May 15 about 10:15. Fixed the time by the call of the sentries. Came in to demonstrate to the commander in chief that the guns were unguarded. Heard it talked on the street. Heard this on Jim Dodd's corner. Three white men were talking, strangers to me, they left there and went to the bar-room of the Hawaiian Hotel. This was the last of April or the first of May. When I entered the grounds I just climbed over the fence on the Likelike street side. There were no sentries there. When 10 o'clock called I was opposite the alley on Likelike street. After I scaled the fence I went to the shed. Examined the guns till I reached the gun at the Waikiki end. I removed a breech block intending to take it to the President that night but it was too heavy and it occurred to me that it would disable the gun so I removed the sight, put it in my pocket, scaled the fence at the point where I went in and went home. Kept the sight until the Tuesday following when I sent it with a note addressed to President Dole or Minister Cooper (letter shown). That is the letter I wrote. That is the tag (tag shown) the note was wrapped around the sight and another piece of paper around it. Took it to the post office, placed two five-cent stamps on it. Sight looked bright.

Had a conversation with Captain Good at my house some days after that. Discussed military matters and immediately he mentioned that he had had a tiff with the Colonel about a missing sight on the gun. Told him that the Commander in Chief knew something about the sight and would probably hear more about it. The conversation took place after I had sent the sight to the President. Told no one of my

intentions of coming into the grounds. Captain Good had not the remotest idea of my intentions. I am solely responsible for my action.

Cross Examined: Have held a commission as a special from the President, Marshal Hitchcock and Marshal Brown. As a member of Company E was detailed by the President for outside business. Had nothing to do with making arrests. Received a commission from Marshal Hitchcock in 1894. Held this until the early part of the year I think; it was renewed by Marshal Brown. Have occasionally reported to Marshal Brown; sometimes in his office occasionally in the street. When I had anything to report to the President. Never reported the sight episode to anyone because I did not think it necessary. The matter was not in the Marshal's department consequently I did not report it to him. Intended first to report it to the President but did not because I wanted to await developments. I considered it my duty to the government to correct any evils which I might see. Communicated my information to Col. Soper and Attorney Robertson.

I tell the government whatever I consider necessary, there is no dividing line between what I want to tell and what I do not want to tell. I am not in the habit of writing anonymous letters, this is the first one I ever wrote.

Have known Captain Good since June 19, 1892. Was on guard once or twice during the year I was special. I have helped make ammunition here in the building during the time the Queen was expected to be released. I drew \$25 a month during that time as well as \$85 at the nursery. Have never hinted that I wanted a position in the executive building; never said I would like to take charge of the artillery. After I took the sight home I kept it in my desk; took it to the big house Tuesday afternoon and did it up and marked it that night. Have visited Captain Good seldom; probably once in two months; the Captain has visited me perhaps once in two weeks but there was no regularity. Once visited Colonel Coyne at his room when Captain Good was not here. Called a few times on Mr. Greene. Saw no one but Mr. Greene. We were all over the grounds looking at the plants. Never called on other officers in the evening. Was on Molokai during the month of February. May have called on Captain Good during January and March. More than once perhaps; can't say how many times between one and a thousand; you may take your choice. I left it for Captain Good to guess whether the sight had been in my possession. Usually talked with Captain Good in the presence of other officers.

Sergeant Moore called and identified as one of the men present during the interview with Captain Good.

One of the strangers at Dodd's corner remarked that "Those d—n fools down at the corner are making fools of themselves; they have their guns in position and their wagons filled with ammunition in a position that the enemy could turn them on them." Did not go into the hotel because I could see no use for it. Supposed that the men in the hotel had perhaps the same information that the three men had. Cannot say when I made my last report. Am not drawing pay as a special. Have said to President Dole that I did not particularly like Col. McLean. Cannot tell the date of my first dislike for the Colonel. It was the first day the Hotchkiss guns were tried at Kakaako when the Colonel bounced Captain Good for something. Have not made a practice of telling people that I do not like the Colonel. Don't think the subject has ever been under discussion between Captain Good and myself. Have considered the guns badly guarded ever since they have been under the shed because I have passed there frequently at night and never heard a call from there. Once called on the President in reference to the ammunition for the Austrian guns; wanted the government to procure more ammunition. This led me to go to the President. Did not think anything about it. I knew they needed more ammunition. Reason I did not go to the President after removing the sight was because I wanted to see if a guard would be put over them after it was shown that the grounds could be entered. Learned that there was no sentry there from the fact that I have been around here at all hours and never heard a call. Have always been friendly to Captain Good. Never said anything to him but once about the guns being unguarded. Said what a joke it would be if I came in and took out a breech block. He told me I had better not do it as I might get shot. It never occurred to me that by speaking to Captain Good this trouble could have been avoided. When the impulse struck me to go over the fence I went and came out again. Saw no one to talk to that night. Did not know Captain Good was on guard. Knew nothing of the Court Martial being ordered until I saw it in the paper. Cannot say how often I have reported to the Marshal within the past year.

CAPT. GOOD'S TESTIMONY.

Captain John Good, Jr., the accused, was called and sworn. Have been connected with the national guard practically since January 17, 1893. I called the men in the company office regarding the shoot for the Marlin rifle. On May 1 a reduction of pay took place and I called the men into the office to learn their views regarding the advisability of putting in a team for the shoot. Stated to them that we had been doing a great deal of extra work in the shoot beyond what was required by the government and when extra ammunition was required it came out of the canteen. For a long time men who could not shoot volunteered to do the work of those who could. I pointed to the Winchester rifle on the wall and remarked that it had cost me personally more than I could afford with the reduction in the pay. I stated to the men that I was only required to shoot so many shots per month and I did not propose to do any more than I was ordered to do nor compel the men to do it; it was a good man who carried out his orders. My remarks referred only to the shoot. There was no decision reached at that meeting, but at a later one, if I remember right. Nine

men were willing to shoot. I cannot say that I made the remark that we were regarded as prostitutes—a necessary evil.

There was no change made in any of the routine work except that the Colonel had ceased the afternoon drill. A petition was handed me about this time containing a request for the drills to cease. The man who handed it asked me to circulate it in Co. E. I declined to allow it and handed it back to him. At the officers' mess room I made some remark about doing less work and as a matter of fact I did less work. Any other remarks made by me were of the same tenor and related to the shooting contests. I never have said at any time that we would not go through this ——— sailor drill of the Colonel's. Have frequently spoken of the riot drill as the sailor drill because as a matter of fact it is a sailor drill and originated with a lot of boys at Annapolis. It came to the Hawaiian Islands through Lieutenant Jones. We got it from Capt. Ingersoll of the Philadelphia. Afterward Captain Pratt made a type written copy of it. This was prior to Colonel McLean's arrival but was not used in the National Guard until after he came. There were never any orders promulgated in writing to go through this riot drill. Col. McLean gave verbal orders that we should go through it. Think Col. McLean got his knowledge of the drill from the copy he had. Some of the maneuvers are not in the text book. Company E began the drill the latter part of May, 1895. There was never an intended sneer at the Colonel in my remarks. I do not like the drill because it subverts the fundamental principles of the infantry drill which we are going through. (Witness then gave briefly the difference between the two drills.) Drilling the riot drill confused the men when they were going through the infantry drill. These mistakes caused criticism on the riot drill. The Colonel, after he commenced drilling us in the drill he amended some of the movements and I made the necessary explanation to them as to the changes. The expression "according to the latest interpretation of the Colonel" was frequently used in relation to the infantry drill; there was no allusion to the Colonel in a sneering way. I am minute in details when I am instructing the men. The remark regarding the only thing needed is a rudder has been going about the grounds for a year. I have tried to check it. The method of raising and lowering the flag, Colonel McLean told me, was in accordance with the system in vogue in the United States navy. When I showed him the tactics of the army he said, "Yes that's the practice in the army but the U. S. Army don't know how to raise the flag. At the conclusion of the parade on July 4, I gave the order to Lubbeck to 'ride right.'" He did not understand me and in a moment of heat, after giving the order several times I said "— it guide right." On May 18 I was officer of the day. On the morning of the 19th I had a squad of men take the guns to Kakaako for the purpose of saluting the U. S. S. Charleston. I remember Carlyle brought a sight to me but I do not remember what I did with it beyond laying it on my desk. I was officer of the day in December last and not again until May. Remember hearing the Colonel say he had a sight for the purpose of studying the graduations, and that it required a man with a scientific education to do it. An order was given last year to put the guns in order for immediate use. Weatherly told me what he had done. On May 1 I examined the guns closely; the sights were on all the guns then and also on the 5th; I first missed it on the Tuesday before the regular monthly inspection. When I found it gone I proceeded to investigate but could get no information. I reported the matter to Colonel McLean but he insisted that I was mistaken. I next discussed it with the Colonel in the interview which the Colonel denies took place but which Weatherly said he overheard. When Weatherly said he had eight sights the subject was dropped because as I was so sure I had seen the sight he would look up those he had as he was getting a little shaky about it.

When Rhoads told me about the sight I did not because Col. McLean had a hard and fast order that no one connected with the military could see the President or Minister of Foreign Affairs without first communicating to him the nature of the business. With this law in my mind I resolved to do nothing until action was taken by the people upstairs. Remember telling Rhoads he had better not try going into the grounds as he might get hurt. When the guard was taken off the Likelike street gate I instructed the sergeants to keep as much as possible at this end of the building.

After the witness describing the nature of his differences with Privates Buchanan, Miller and Neeley the court adjourned until 7:30 this evening when the cross-examination of Captain Good will begin.

At the Louisiana state election held early in the year there was a development of the power of the sugar interests of that state which might well attract attention here. For the first time in years a fusion Republican-Populist ticket succeeded in so seriously cutting into the Democratic majorities that the successful candidate for Governor stands a good chance of being required to contest the validity of his election in the Legislature. The fusion ticket increased its vote 56,000 over the returns for 1892. Republicans take this as an omen of success in the coming Presidential campaign and hope to carry the state by virtue of the sugar and protection planks of the national platform. It is worthy of note however that the fusion state ticket was supported by Populists who are liable to desert principles of protection when silver at 16 to 1 is an issue in the fight. Should Louisiana give its electoral vote to McKinley the sugar planters will get the credit of it and will consequently be among the first to ask for legislation favorable to their interests.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of James J. Robinson, of North Kona, Hawaii, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Kekape Robinson, widow of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to Mark P. Robinson. Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 24th day of August, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 22nd, 1896.
By the Court:
GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.
1780T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of George C. Williams, late of San Francisco, Cal., deceased.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts may be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that Friday, the 21st day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 20th, 1896.
By the Court:
GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.
1778T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Louisson, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Monday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, 18th July, 1896.
By the Court:
GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.
1778T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of John Mott-Smith, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts may be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such Executors.

It is ordered that Monday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 18th, 1896.
By the Court:
GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.
1778T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of James W. Austin, late of Boston, Mass., U. S. A., deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Monday, the 31st day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 18th, 1896.
By the Court:
GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.
1778T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT, of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Julius Alexander Anthon, late of Copenhagen, Denmark, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Ancillary Administrator Estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his accounts be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that Friday, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., at Chambers, in the Court House

at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, H. I., July 10th, 1896.
By the Court:
GEO. LUCAS, Clerk.
1776T-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—JAMES L. NEWTON, and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quietting of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy.

Whereas:—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth R. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; A. Aline Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; ——— Davis, husband of Frances Davis, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, both deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great-granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and ——— Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; ——— Newman, husband of Lydia Newman, deceased, a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased; ——— Doubleday, husband of Anna M. Doubleday, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubleday, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; ——— Jackson, husband of ——— Jackson, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frances Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Crandall, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and I. Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased; William P. Newton, son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily Newton, his wife. Defendants.

In case they shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM, thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claim of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.
1774-3a

I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original, which is on file in my office, in said Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.
1774-3a

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the Estate of Acheu, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, by order of the Honorable Alfred Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim be secured by mortgage upon real estate, to him at the office of H. Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred.

And all persons indebted to said estate are also notified to make payment thereof to said Administrator.

GEORGE RODICK,
Administrator of the Estate of Acheu.
Dated Honolulu, Oahu, July 20, 1896.
1778T-5ta

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of A. P. Jones, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against the Estate of said A. P. Jones to present the same, duly authenticated, with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to her personally or at the office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant St., next to the Post Office, Honolulu, within six months from this date, or the same will be forever barred.

MRS. RACHEL JONES.
By her Attorney, J. Alfred Magoon.
Honolulu, July 1st, 1896.
1773-9t

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FOUR volumes of Scientific American, from 1878 to 1894, inclusive. Well bound and in good state of preservation. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address "X," this office.
1775-1m

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MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Mahai Kahoolui and Keliupaina, his wife, to Malie Kahai, dated Jan. 19, 1894, recorded in the Register office, in Liber 160, pages 49 and 50, which mortgage was duly assigned to C. F. Hart, by assignment dated Jan. 28, 1896, duly recorded, notice is hereby given that the Assignee of said mortgage intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction, in front of the Court House at Kapaau, Kohala, aforesaid, on Monday, August 3, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon that day.

C. F. HART,
Assignee of said Mortgage.
For further particulars apply to H. L. Holstein.

The property to be sold is as follows:

1. All those premises mentioned in R. P. 7377, awarded to Kukeane, situate at Niuli, Kohala, containing an area of 2 acres, 92 fathoms and 18 feet, conveyed to said mortgagor by deed dated 5th May, 1884, R. Liber 146, p. 112.

2. Those premises mentioned in R. P. 7378, awarded to Pauohu, situate at Niuli, aforesaid, containing 2 acres, 266 fathoms, conveyed to said mortgagor by Kahikoloa, by deed dated May 21st, '84, Re. L. 146, p. 73 and 74.
1774-3w

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Lucy Kaunahu Palama and S. Palama her husband of Honolulu, Oahu, to W. R. Castle, Trustee of said Honolulu, dated August 29th, 1890, recorded Liber 126, page 208, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan in Honolulu, on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, July 27th, 1896.
W. R. CASTLE, Trustee,
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1st. 9 1/2 acres of land situate in Kula, Maui, in R. P. 540 L. C. A. 6703 to Opunui together with the buildings and structures erected thereon conveyed to said Lucy Kaunahu Palama by deed of said Opunui, recorded in Liber 74, page 468.

2nd. All of that lot in Kawaihae, Hawaii in R. P. 6385 L. C. A. 4101 to Kepemaka together with the buildings and structures erected thereon as conveyed to said mortgagors by deed of Kanehaku, recorded in Liber — page, ———

1780T-4ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by M. Kealoha of Honouliuli, Maui, to W. R. Castle, Trustee of Honolulu, Oahu, dated February 19th, 1891, recorded Liber 132, page 91, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 24th day of August, 1896, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, July 27, 1896.
W. R. CASTLE, Trustee,
Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All of those certain tracts or parcels of land situate in Honouliuli, Island of Maui, described as follows:

1st. 75 89-100 acres in said Honouliuli near Paunahoe, in R. P. L. C. A. ——— conveyed to S. P. Halama by deed of Poohina, recorded in Liber 52, page 247.

2nd. 17 acres in Paehau, Honouliuli, conveyed to S. P. Halama by deed of W. G. Goodale, recorded in Liber 1, page 454.

3rd. 11 2-10 acres in R. P. 1392 to Kapilana.

4th. 17 53-100 acres in R. P. 1233 to Kapilana.

5th. 36 9-10 acres in R. P. 1388 to Pahlia.

6th. 5 5-10 acres in R. P. 6468 to Kila.